TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

At the end of the session we will publish the proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never had a parallel in the history of the south, and will make a book that every delegate, every lawyer, every leader of public sentiment in the state will find invaluable. It will contain not only the constitution and ordinances adopted by the convention, but their history from the time they are reported.

THE first number of the Atlanta Nickel, edited by Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton, made its appearance yesterday. It is a sprightly and newsy little sheet, and fills a field in Atlanta journalism which, it seems to us, ought to be easily and profitably cultivated. If the first number is a fair sample of what the Nickel is to be, the paper will deserve success, whether it wins it or not. We cordially welcome the Nickel.

WE print in our local columns an exceedingly important extract from the minutes of the Atlanta academy of medicine. It will be seen that the largely circulated reports to the effect that typhoid fever had assumed an epidemic form in our midst, are utterly without foundation, and the well-known physicians who sign the report say that there is no evidence that there have been a dozen well-authenticated cases of this form of disease during the present year.

THERE is some excitement among the Jews of Augusta, owing to the fact that Mr. Seligman Zimmers, of that city, was baptized as a Catholic just before he died. The Jews, after some hesitation on the part of the Catholics, took the body and buried it according to the rites of their church.

"A MEMBER of the legislature" pays his respects in another column to a correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle. The article is somewhat salty.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE THIRTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, August 14, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. G. PHILLIPS, a delegate from the county of ——.

The journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Notices of motions to reconsider were given by Messrs. MYNATT, HANSELL, HOLCOMBE, WARREN, of Houston, and PACE, in the order made below.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Mr MYNATT. I don't make this motion, Mr. President, with the hope that anything I may say will induce a different action of the house from what it took on yesterday, in voting down the proposition of the gentleman from Chatham, (Mr. LAWTON,) to base representation in the senate upon population, but that a sober second thought may. I do not base the motion upon the ground that I would like to have a diminution of the number of senators or representatives. I say, sir, it is not on that ground, although I would like to reduce the members of the legislature in order to save expenses, but I base this motion upon the ground that it is unjust to the population of the state, whether we have a large or a small number in either branch of the assembly, the representation should be upon a fair basis. We cannot have our representation upon any thing but population. We are so situated that we cannot do anything else. You wipe out the word democratic in our government if you do not. The word *demos* will no longer mean what it has always meant. Now, sir, that only one district in this state, with one-ninth the population of another, should have the same representation is not right. There is no principle upon which any such inequality can be justified. If it is right that the principle should operate in the legislature it is right that it should operate here, and we should declare that the Hon. Mr. MCRAE, of the fifteenth district, shall have as many votes as the delegation from the first district. By what reason can the rule apply in the one case and not in the other? Why do we single out and make that district sacred territory and say that it shall be entitled to peculiar privileges in the government? I say it is a total departure from democratic government, and is lodging the control of the government where there are no people to control. I think that when gentlemen consider the injustice they are doing, they will reverse their action of yesterday. In the very next paragraph you say that the senate shall be based as nearly as possible upon population; that when the next census is taken and the representation is changed according to population it shall then remain fixed. Yet, until that time, they fix upon us this ruling which cannot be sustained by any principle of justice. The only basis upon which our government stands is that of population. Is it not the people, at last, who are to rule? Do they not elect our governors, our members of congress, and our county officers? And do we not recognize their right to rule everywhere except in this election of senators to the legislature. Why say to the people of the fifteenth district that they shall have nine times the power of another district in the state? Gentlemen say that this system of representation has existed under other constitutions? But, sir, if it was wrong then, it is wrong now, and why adopt a wrong thing simply because it was in the other constitutions. We came here to correct the errors and abuses of the past, and there has been none so gross as this. And I believe that it is so unfair and unjust that gentlemen will come back to what is right and change this system. I want representation to be based upon population by numbers.

Mr. HANSELL. The convention on yesterday, after considerable argument, adopted the plan which has been in existence for the last seventeen years, the basis of which had been recognized in the formation of the first constitution of the state of Georgia, as well as in the constitution of the United States. The senate of Georgia from the beginning of the State consisted of a senator from each county, recognizing territory alone and acting as a check upon the popular branch for the protection of the rights of minorities. When reduction became necessary, we retained the principle, changing only from one county to three. The gentleman says there is no basis for this representation Why, sir, it is the same that our fathers fixed at the formation of this government. They gave this representation to the counties, as the true basis of republic or democratic government, and has been a principle with us since the formation of the government. We are not then departing from first principles by carrying out here what the people have approved and sanctioned. It is true that we have adopted a paragraph in this section which is entirely inconsistent with the first paragraph, but if that is true, let us wipe it out. We have authorized the legislature to go on and base this representation upon population, but I trust we will not leave such an inconsistency in the constitution. We have adopted a plan which is well-known to the people and been approved by them, and under which the senator always knows his people and is able to represent them fully upon every matter that comes before the legislature. I trust we will stand by that plan; and believing that this question has been fully discussed and is understood, I move to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The motion to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to—ayes 88; nays 42.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. FITTEN and HAMMOND, of Monroe.

Mr. HOLCOMB. I move, sir, to reconsider the 11th paragraph of the second section, for the purpose of striking out this last proviso:

"*And provided*, That the districts shall be of equal population, so far as may be practicable."

I do this for the reason that the house yesterday adopted the plan of having the old senatorial districts, and therefore nobody can insist that the action of the house was to have the representation based upon population. The next section fixes the basis of representation in the house of representatives on population. I hope the convention will reconsider this matter and strike out the proviso.

Mr. BROWN. I move to lay that motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. You will not find this provision in any of the constitutions of the State—neither of 1861, 1865, or 1868.

Mr. MATHEWS. The gentleman is mistaken when he says that we will find this proposition in no constitution of the State.

For what purpose shall the legislature change them after each census? For what object? What is the clear, inevitable conclusion from this section if it is not that it shall be based upon population? I consider the basis of representation in the senate a mixed basis, for you can never get three contiguous counties with equal population to any other three. I think the proviso is correct. I voted against the amendment of the gentleman from Chatham [Mr. LAWTON] on yesterday, because it provided for an immediate reduction, and I did not think we had the facts, the data, upon which to make it. I renew the motion of Mr. BROWN to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. I say that the proviso is right.

The question was put and the house divided—ayes, 81; nays, 74.

A call was made for the yeas and nays, but a second division was taken—ayes, 80; nays, 76.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and upon a call of the roll the motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas, 82; nays, 90, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Brady, Buis, Bristow, Brown, Buchanan, Burnett, Collier, Cook, Crane, Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Ellington, Featherston, Field, Furman, Farlow, Gartrell, Guerard, Greer of the 13th, Hawkins, Hamm of the 35th, Harris, Hardy, Heard, Heath Hill, Howell, Holifield, Hunt, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Jones, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 19th, Johnson of the 30th, Johnson of the 42d, Lewis, Little, Lewis, Logino, Mathews, McIntosh, Mercier, Mobley, Mynatt, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Perry, Phillips of the 18th, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Reese of the 29th, Render, Rosser, Robertson, Ross, Sanders, Sanford, Simmons, Shepherd, Swanson, Screven, Tomlin, Thompson, Tuggle, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Warthen, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wimberly, Willis, Wright, Winn, R. D., Winn L. J —82.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Awbrey, Bachlott, Barrett, Brannen, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Carter, Clifton, Clark, Chambers, Conley, Coney, Coats, Creech, Davis of the 16th, Davis of the 23d, Day, Dell, Denton, Dicky, Edwards, Garrett, Gay, Glover, Gignilliatt, Graham, Gorman, Gibbs, Grace, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 31st, Hamilton of the 43d, Harrell, Hansell, Hall, Hand, Head, Hewell, Henry, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hudson of the 25th, Jackson, Jenkins of the 10th, Key, Knight, Lowe, McDonald, McCallum, McFariand, McLeod, McRea, Mershon, Moseley, Moore, Osborne, Paris, Polk, Respass, Rogers, Roberts Rowe, Russell of the 1st, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Seward, Scott of the 30 h, Spence of the 5th, Stroud, Swearingen, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Tift, Tye, Twitty, Tumlin, Tharpe, Underwood of the 31st, Warren of the 1st, Welborn, Williams, Wilson, Wofford.—90.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I rise to make a motion to reconsider the action of the house on yesterday, in striking out the county of Clarke from among the counties entitled to two representatives. I do so at the request of the gentleman from Clarke, who is present, and who has written me a letter with the figures to show that his county is entitled to the number of representatives claimed for it. I hope the matter will be reconsidered, and laid upon the table until the gentleman gets back to-morrow.

Mr. PIERCE. The convention has taken no action in that matter which cannot be reconsidered. Those counties were stricken out by unanimous consent of the house at the request of the chairman of the Committee of Twenty six [Mr. TOOMBS] in order to correct the report of the committee.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Then I withdraw the motion and the gentleman can see to it Limself in the morning.

[Mr. WARREN, of Houston, in support of his substitute to reduce the general assembly to 100 members, made a lengthy and elaborate argument, which is deferred until to-morrow.]

Mr. TUGGLE. Mr. President, I trust the convention will heed the advice of the venerable member from Houston, the Nestor of legistors. He has had an experience of fifty years. His name appears in the journals of 1827, and he is with us to-day to favor reduction in the number of our lawmakers. The great Edmund Burke, a century ago, said that the science of law was the noblest of all the sciences. Had he lived in this day he doubtless would have said the noblest of the sciences is the science of numbers—arithmetic. According to taste we find that it is popular to count in, or count out, to divide, if the spoils are abundant, to subtract from a convenient treasury, and perhaps occasionally a lesson in reduction is recited Mr President, believing that fewer legislators would make better laws at less expense. I favor reduction. What is the history of Georgia on this subject? The voice of the organized people has repeatedly been for reduction in the general assembly. There have been three distinct reductions. The first constitution in 1777 created one house of assembly composed of eighty-two members representing nine counties This continued till 1780, when our second constitution organized two branches of the general assembly, a senate composed of one from each of eleven counties, and a house of thirty-four members, thus reducing from eighty-two down to 45. This reduction was submitted to the people, for the convention acted in November 1788, distributed copies of their constitution among the people, and delegates were chosen to ratify. They met in January, 1789, ratified what had been done, out as they made a few alterations, another ratifying convention was called, and met in May, 1789, and approved the work of the two preceding bodies. So the first reduction was made by the people. Occasional agitations on the subject occurred until the legislature in December, 1832, called a convention to reduce and equalize the representation. It met in May, 1833, proposed a reduction in the senate of 44, and in house of about 31, a total of 75. There were then 89 counties with a senator from each, and this convention proposed 45 senatorial districts. These proposed reductions were submitted to the people in October 1833, and were rejected, not because the people were opposed to reduction, but because party politics were mixed up with the question, and because the legislature ought to amend the constitution and not a convention under the existing organic law. The agitation did not cease. The people demanded reduction, and again in 1839 another reducing convention assembled, proposed reductions, submitted them, and again for similiar reasons the people voted them down in October, 1839. The message of Gov. G. R. Gilmer of that year states that the people rejected the proposed amendment because of party politics, and for the additional reason before given, that the legislature alone was the proper body to make constitutional amendments. That the people desired reduction is conclusively shown by the fact that in 1842-'3, the legislature by amending the constitution made the very reductions proposed by the convention of 1839. This second reduction changed the senate from 89 to 47, and the house from 204 to 130, a net reduction of 116. The people ratified this reduction as a new legislature was elected, while this reducing amendment was pending. It is true that in 1851-'2, the constitution was altered so as to return to the plan of giving each county a senator, and this continued up to 1861, but then the people demanded reduction a third time, and the senate was again elected from 44 districts, making a reduction in that branch alone of 88 members. This reduction was submitted to the people and ratified in July, 1861. Thus we see that Georgia has repeatedly emphatically pronounced in favor of reduction. The same evils, doubtless, were predicted then as are now predicted, but, like Glendower's spirits summoned from the vasty deep, they did not come. No harm resulted from these reductions in 1789, 1842 3, and 1861, and no harm will result now if a just plan can be agreed upon. A majority of this convention favors reduction if a fair and feasible plan should be presented. Whether the plan of the venerable father from Houston, or that of the distinguished son from Chatham, should be adopted, in either event reduction will prevail. It may be said that none of these reductions prevents each county from having one representative. That is true, but is there any good reason why county lines should be regarded? Is a county line sacred? We have laid violent hands on everything else, and why should we falter now? Who is afraid? County lines sacred! Why, they have been changed so frequently that when the legislature assembles they begin to wriggle and twist in anticipation of the contemplated peril, Is it necessary that each county should have a member in order for its local interests to be known? If local legislation is lessened, this reason will not be of great force. When there were one-half of the present counties in Georgia, were not these local interests as well represented as now, and cannot election district lines take the place of the old county lines. Surely there is no good reason why a representative cannot know and represent the interests of several counties. In 1827 Troup extended from the Flint to the Chattahoochee, and Hon. Charles L. Kennon represented the county. Why cannot one man now represent the same territory, when the facilities for communication are ten times as great? In Fulton or Chatham one member must know the wants of 15,000 constituents. Could he not do the same work in other sections of the state though the 15,000 people were living in different counties? Every plan will be objectionable to some extent, but the plan of the gentleman from Chatham is as fair as the present plan in force. He proposes 106 members to 44 districts, and each county could have either a senator or representative. To the six largest districts, ranging from 50,000 to 70,000 population, he gives four members each, or one to about 11,000; to six next largest he gives three members each, and these range from 38,000 to 33,000, or about one to 11,000, and so through all the other thirty-two districts. The smallest district has 8,688 population, or one member to 4,300, and hence the small counties cannot justly complain. Whatever plan is adopted, let it be fair to all sections and let the reduction apply to every county alike. Under the present plan a small county with 1,800 population has one member, while a county with 10,000 has only one. Other states are reducing, New York, Tennessee, Alabama, and notably Texas. In the latter state county lines have been ignored and the state laid off into districts, 164 counties having 93 members, and 31 senators. The counties are larger than those of Georgia, numerous, and as Texas has solved this vexed problem of local interests, and now has a general assembly of 134, smaller than the proposed reduction here. If we really wish reduction we can agree on some plan. The times demand it. The people ought to be governed for less money—and more can be saved by a judicious reduction of the legislature than has been saved by salary clipping up to this time. Reduction has been safely made in the past, and we can safely reduce to-day. Reason establishes the principle, and precedents for a century illustrate its practicability.

Mr. RESPASS. I am in favor of reduction, but there are three kinds of reduction, ascending, descending and reduction to absurdity, and while I have great respect for my friend from Houston, I think his proposition is reducing this thing to an absurdity. It is a departure from our custom, and we are by no means assured of its success. If he can show us that it is possible to be successful, then we might take it, but as the gentleman from Troup [Mr. TUGGLE] says that all these reductions have failed, I do not care to try any more of them. I am in favor of reduction, but I think all these extreme reductions are dangerous I can take a piece of paper and make my calculation as to how I will reduce expenses on my farm. Suppose that I have a farm of a thousand acres, and that I work thirty mules. I can see how much I can save by reducing my mule force to ten mules. But I will be making a hazardous experiment when I attempt to cultivate these thousand acres with these ten mules. The same thing applies in government as well as in domestic affairs. I would accept the proposition of the gentleman from Chatham to have 106 members in the house and forty-four senators, so that each might have a representative. I want to keep the power as near as possible to the people, for I do not want the time to come when the people shall cry out as did the people of Israel of old, "give us a king!"

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. CRANE called for the yeas and nays.

The call for the yeas and nays was sustained, the roll was called and the motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas 100; nays 70, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Awbrey, Bachlott, Barrett, Braddy, Burnett, Bryan, Boyd, Cala, Camp, Clifton, Clark, Coney, Coats Creech, Davis of the 10th, Day, Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Allington, Furman, Gartrell, Garren, Gay, Glover, Guerrard, Graham, Gorman, Gibbs Grace, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 31st, Hamilton of the 43d, Harrell, Hansell, Hall, Hand, Head, Hewell, Henry, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hudson of the 25th, Jackson, Jenkins of the 10th, Key, Knight, Lowe, McDonald, McCallum, McFariand, McLeod, McRea, Mershon, Moseley, Moore, Osborne, Paris, Polk, Respass, Rogers, Roberts Rowe, Russell of the 1st, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Seward, Scott of the 30 h, Spence of the 5th, Stroud, Swearingen. Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Tift, Tye, Twitty, Tumlin, Tharpe, Underwood of the 31st, Warren of the 1st, Welborn, Williams, Wilson, Wofford.—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Brannen, Bass, Brown, Buchanan, Bush, Carter, Collier, Chambers, Conley, Cooper, Crane, Davis of the 23d, Denton, DuBose, Featherston, Fiewellen, Field, Furlow, Guerry, Gignilliatt, Gibbs, Goff, Hamilton of the 42d, Hawkins, Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hardy, Head, Hill, Holifield, Horne, Johnson of the 42d, Lofton, Lowe, Longino, McDonald, McIntosh, McFariand, Mobley, Moore, Mynatt, Pace, Paris, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Reese of the 28th, Render, Rosser, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Rowe, Sale, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 35th, Swanson, Swearingen, Trammell, Thompson, Tumlin, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Westmoreland, Wells, Willis, Wright, Winn L. J., Wofford—70.

The motion of Mr. PACE to reconsider the action of convention in striking the county of Newton from the list of counties having two representatives each, in the lower house of the general assembly was next in order.

Mr. PACE. The convention saw proper on yesterday, upon motions to that effect, to take away from the county of Newton one of the two representatives apportioned to her by the report of the committee, and to bestow upon the county of Walton the representative so taken from Newton. I was absent when this action was taken, and I now ask the convention to reconsider and reverse it. I think it was probably unjust to Newton county, and that she should not now be made to lose one of her two representatives. The propriety and justice of yesterday's action was at least attended with enough of uncertainty as to justify reversal. The United States census of 1870, the last one taken and the basis of the present apportionment of county representation, showed Newton to have had a population of nearly 15,000 persons, and Walton a population of about 11,000. Now it is true that under an act of the general assembly of 1870, the county of Rockdale was created, but if gentlemen think that it was cut wholly from the county of Newton, they are under misapprehension. A very considerable part of Rockdale is composed of territory taken from Henry and DeKalb. What proportion of her population she received from the two counties last named, I am unable to say, nor can any one else say, so far as I know. Nor can I tell how many of her population Newton lost. It was urged here yesterday, I am informed, that the proper test to apply indetermining this matter was the number of polls, or voters, in the respective counties. But I deny that such certainly is a proper test, as it is any not sure index to the population. The interest felt in an election, or the want of interest, may determine how many votes are cast in it. The voters in Walton may all turn out, and the voters in Newton not all turn out. But if we apply the test of the number of polls, I can show to the convention that Newton is entitled to retain her two representatives. Her polls in 1870 numbered 2047. In 1871, after the creation of the county of Rockdale, they numbered 1,800. It will be seen that she thus lost about 400 polls, or one-fifth of the whole number she had in 1870. And then taking away from her population 15,000 one-fifth, there will remain to her about 12,000, which is in excess of the population of Walton. Now I admit and contend that this poll test of population is not a reliable one, but as it was used in the argument here yesterday, I say that if it be good for the purpose of argument one way, it is good in the opposite direction when it proves a different result. This same difficulty which is here presented came before the legislature in 1871, as was stated by Mr. TOOMBS on yesterday, and that body, in making the appointment, gave to Newton two members. It cannot be ascertained, except by an actual census, what the ratio of the populations of these two counties are, and as the census of 1880 is pretty close at hand, I hope the convention will not act to change now. The matter is enwrapped with uncertainty. I am aware that the motions to reconsider are not received with much favor, but I am persuaded, gentlemen of the convention, that when an error has been made, as in this case, it will be your pleasure, as it is your duty, to correct it. I therefore confidently ask you now to reconsider.

Mr. GIBBS. This matter was fully discussed on yesterday. We have no data by which the population of Rockdale, which formerly belonged to Newton, can be estimated Rockdale is a county of considerable size, but I do not know how much of it was taken away from Newton. We vote over two thousand votes in Walton county, and Newton does not reach 2,000. I think Walton county is entitled to the representative, and I therefore move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Newton [Mr. PACE] on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was not agreed to. Ayes 26, nays 66.

Mr. HUNT. This is not my fight today, sir, and I do not propose to engage in it, but I propose to correct myself on a calculation that I made yesterday. I made it in good faith and from what I believed to be the correct figures. In the census, the population of Barnesville is put down at 750, when in reality it had 1,750. Still the difference in population is in favor of Walton county. I went to the gentleman from Rockdale and attempted to ascertain what number of people were taken from Newton county, could only learn as to the districts, and taking the population of these districts as laid down in the census of 1870. I found that about four hundred and fifty persons had been taken from Newton county, and taking the polls of Newton and Pike, I made my calculation. I shall vote for the reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The motion of Mr. HOLCOMBE to strike out the second proviso of paragraph eleventh was next in order.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I hope the convention will now strike out that proviso, and make the paragraph conform to the action of the convention in adopting forty-four senatorial districts without regard to population. It seems to me, as it stands, to be contrary to the action of this house. It does not seem right that we should do a certain thing, and adopt another paragraph immediately afterwards, in which we say that another and different thing shall be done. I move to strike out that proviso. I do not propose that the legislature shall change these districts, and I hope that the convention will strike out the paragraph. I do not wish to detain the convention and thereby take up its time. The question was called, and the vote, by sound, announced—ayes, 81; nays, 73.

Mr. TOOMBS. I ask the yeas and nays upon that proposition. I ask the deliberate sense of this house whether this thing shall exist now and be perpetuated; whether it shall stand as it now with a representation of nine to one, eight to one, six to one, for no reason on earth except that it suits the convenience of gentlemen. There is no difficulty in making the number of your districts forty-four. The question of reduction neither of expenses nor of members is involved, but the correct representation of the people *pro tanto*. They have got their districts, and they number from three to five counties. with varying populations in each one of them, and the question now comes up whether this irregularity shall be perpetuated as long as this constitution lasts; whether this convention will say that hereafter, and for all time, it will adhere to a principle that is gravely, palpably and outrageously wrong. The gentlemen here upon this floor cry out, "The people! the people! the people!" until they come to a question in which the people are really interested, and which goes against their individual interests, and then they put their feet upon the necks of the people, and strangle their voice. (Applause.)

Mr. TIFT. Mr. President, the contest is for power on one side and security on the other. There is an appeal made by the representatives of the large cities and populous middle sections of the state, to democratic principles and to fairness, to place both the senate and house of representatives upon the basis of population. This government is not a democracy. In a purely democratic government the will of majority is absolute, and there is no protection to minorities. Ours is a mixed government in which the action of the majority is sustained and checked as to give security and protection to every part of the state—to the smallest community, and to the most humble citizen. This is accomplished by so constituting the distinct departments of our government as to act as restraints upon the popular majority, and upon each other. The house of representatives is based upon population, not absolutely, but as nearly as practicable in our present condition. The senate is so constituted as to represent organized communities, territory, and the great common interests of the state, without regard to the number of their inhabitants. The senate cannot act as an aggressive house; they cannot injure the majority; they are intended as a conservative power, to prevent the unjust action of popular majorities against the rights of minorities. If the senate should fail in this, as it sometimes does, then we have constituted another conservative power for the protection of minorities—the veto of the governor—which prevents the action of both houses except by a two-thirds vote in each house. These are the checks and balances which were devised by the framers of our government, and have been justified by the experience of a century.

Mr. TOOMBS. By your system you make the minority the majority in the legislature. Who is to check it?

Mr. TIFT. No, sir. The proposition is to base the house of representatives on population, and leave the senate as in the present constitution—a necessary check upon the popular majority. The proposition to base the senate, as well as the house of representatives, upon population, destroys the conservative power of the senate, deprives the weaker northern and southern sections of the state of one of their chief means of protection, and places them in the power of a sectional majority. I warn them now, that if they permit this change in the character of the senate, the legislation of the state will be controlled by the larger cities and the surrounding populous districts. The present system of senatorial districts and representatives is in accord with the theory and principles of our government; it is satisfactory to the people, so far as I know. I have heard no complaint of it outside of this convention; any change would, in my opinion, cause dissatisfaction and endanger the constitution. I hope that the proviso will be stricken out, and that our present system of senatorial districts and representation will be retained.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The action of the gentleman is based upon what he presumes was, or will be, the action of this house upon the subject of representation. The legislative house of representatives is not now either by the report of the committee or by anything else, except the substitute of the gentleman from Houston [Mr. WARREN], based upon population. It is by county organizations entirely. The cry has been heard upon this floor that every county must have its representative. I am not opposed to that. I am willing to let every county have its representative. But I say that it is nothing but right that in all this apportionment, the people should be represented according to their population in one house or the other of the general assembly. Gentlemen seem to think that because this is called a senate, that it is like the senate of the United States and represents sovereignties. Take my county of Cobb, in which we vote twenty-five hundred and take other counties in the state which have not as much population as we have voters, yet they have one representative, and we have two. Take the county of Chatham, which has forty one thousand inhabitants and which is one of the wealthiest counties of the state. It sends three representatives, while there are counties contiguous to Chatham that have only about two thousand population, and they send one representative each. Why, sir, there is no time, as is well known, when the vote of the other counties composing the first senatorial district put together, could not be out voted by the vote of Chatham. So it is, in this district, where Fulton county with her large voting population, can out vote both Cobb and Clayton put together; and sir, if we have a senator at all, it is not by the grace of God, but by the grace of Fulton county. I desired to offer an amendment on yesterday. If the convention received the amendment of the gentleman from Chatham, (Mr. LAWTON,) I would be willing to give every county with over twenty thousand population, and there are only five of them, two representatives in the house and all the rest of them only one representative, making 143 in the house and 44 in the senate. The population of Dougherty is only about eleven thousand, while that of Pike is only six hundred less, and there is a difference in the representation of them of one member. The representation is not based upon population, and it is demanded by the people that there shall be relief in this matter. We ask you to give us this relief, and I do not believe you can satisfy the people so long as you base the house of representatives on something else than population.

Mr. TWITTY. I propose only to make a few remarks. I am in favor of every county having direct representation, but I have never been opposed to the representation according to population, else, why did some have three representations and some two, while others had only one. I know that in these large cities the representation has not kept up with the growth of the population, but that can only be changed once in ten years. Taxation without was what brought on the war of the revolution. We do not propose to go into a war upon this subject, but we contend that the senate in this state has never been based upon population. It is not so in the senate of the United States. It was not so in North Carolina up to 1855, for until that time no man could vote for a senator who was not a property holder, as the senate was supposed to be for the property interests of the state, but in 1855 got up the issue of free suffrage, and that provision was voted out of the state. I say that so long as each county has its representative I am willing that all the others shall have them according to population. We were sent here from our section of the state to bring about retrenchment, and I think we have done it pretty well thus far, but I have got letters from my own constituents who complain of our too rapid reductions. The people all over the state are becoming dissatisfied with them, and if we reduce the legislature below the number that will allow each county its own immediate representative, I know that the clamor against it will be loud and long, and that the probabilities of a ratification of the constitution will be lessened.

Upon the motion to strike out the proviso, and the motion was agreed to. Yeas, 93; nays, 85; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Awbry, Bachlott, Barrett, Brannon, Braddy, Boyd, Camp, Carter, Clifton, Clark, Chambers, Conley, Coney, Coats, Creech, Davis of the 10th Davis of the 23d, Day, Dell, Denton, Dickey, Edge, Fiewellen, Furman, Garren, Gay, Glover, Gignilliatt, Graham, Gorman, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Greer of the 21st, Harrell, Hansell, Hall, Hand, Head, Hewell, Hamilton of the 31st, Henry, Heath, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Jenkins of the 10th, Keiler, Knight, Lowe, McDonald, McCallum, McFariand, McLeod, McRea, Mershon, Moseley, Moore, Osborne, Paris, Polk, Respass, Rogers, Rowe, Russell of the 1st, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Seward, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 5th, Spence of the 35th, Stroud, Swearingen, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Stevens of the 40th, Tift, Twitty, Tumlin, Tharpe, Underwood of the 31st, Warren of the 1st, Wellborn, Westmoreland, Williams, Wilson, Wofford.—93.

NAYS—Messrs Bass, Brown, Buchanan, Burnett Bush, Cane, Collier, Cooper, Crane, Dismuke, Donaldson DuBose, Ellington, Featherston, Field, Fontaine, Farlow, Gartrell, Guerry, Guerard, Gibbs, Hamilton of the 42d, Hawkins, Hammond of the 22d, Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hardy, Heard, Hill, Holifield, Hudson of the 25th, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Johnson of the 18th Johnson of the 30th, Johnson of the 42d, Key, Lamon, Lawson, Lofton, Little, Lewis, Lagino, Mathews, Mcfatosh, Mercier, Mobley, Mynatt, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Pierce, Perry, Phillips of the 18th, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Reese of the 29th, Render, Rosser, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Sanders, Sanford, Simmons, Stokes, Shepherd, Swanson, Toombs, Trammell, Thompson, Tuggle, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Warthen, Wells, Whiddon, Wimberly, Willis, Wright, Winn, R. D., Winn L J.—85.

NEWTON VS. WALTON.

Mr. PACE. I am somewhat uncertain to know whether a motion to insert the county of Newton instead of Walton, is necessary, after the reconsideration of this morning? I ask whether the effect of the reconsideration is to leave Newton county in the report or not?

The PRESIDENT. It leaves it as reported by the committee.

Mr. PACE. So I thought.

The PRESIDENT. I call attention to the matter, because the gentleman, who yesterday moved to strike out and insert might do so again.

There being no such motion, the report of the committee remains as it was made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham offered his substitute for the report of the committee; being a proposition to reduce the number of members to 106 in the house, by making the senatorial districts into representative districts also, and by giving in the streets for a doorkeeper, and that will be economical Tear down your temples of justice and scatter their columns among the waste places, and let corn grow where they once stood; let the weak man appeal back to the law of force—to the law of the lion and the tiger—for protection to life and property. There is no economy in attacking your government. The great problem of government throughout all ages has been this, how much power can be trusted to government, consistently with the rights of the people? And how can you limit the power so that it will not encroach upon the people and take to itself all the powers of society. The tendency has been to concentrate and get power into a few hands, and the struggle has been between the people and this power. It was that principle of conflict with force which our ancestors waged in England for ages; it was the triumph of the reserved rights of the people, which gave us the magna charta and the bill of rights. It was the triumph of a principle which snatched from the brow of Richard on Redmond Heath, the jewel crown of England, and put it on the rightful brow of Richmond. It was that which broke the power of England over these colonies, and gave us liberty. The conflict is going on to-day. These states that are trying—this state which is urged here, is trying an experiment. The example of Texas is nothing to me. You may take her vast territory, larger than four Georgias, and let it be populated, and then say how her reducing the legislature will work. I say I am opposed to this reduction.

Mr. GARTRELL. It is not my purpose to discuss this question upon the line followed by the gentleman from Oglethorpe [Mr. MATHEWS] but ask the attention of the convention to the practical workings of this plan in the districts—taking the senatorial district of the gentleman from Chatham [Mr. WARREN] under this plan: Chatham county can forever elect the senator and representatives, in that district. Take this district, composed of Fulton, Cobb and Clayton. In Fulton county we vote 5,500; in Cobb, 2,500, and Clayton, 1,600. Fulton county with her 5,500 votes can always outweigh the 4,100 of Cobb and Clayton and for all time to come elect not only their senator, but the representatives, under this plan, and the same state of facts will apply, I presume, to your own district, Mr. President, and to many others in the state. Therefore, if gentlemen desire that the small counties shall be protected, and there has been a struggle here this morning to secure to them representation, I warn them now that they should reject this proposition. We should by all means vote it down. It seems to be plausible, but it is against the interests of the smaller counties, and I move that the substitute lie upon the table.

The question was put to the house and it divided—ayes, 105; noes, 75.

The yeas and nays were demanded; the roll was called and the motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas, 97; nays, 79, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bachlott, Brannen, Braddy, Burnett, Bryan, Calu, Camp, Carter, Clifton, Clark, Chambers, Coney, Coats, Creech, Davis of the 10th, Day, Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Gartrell, Guerry, Garren, Gay, Guerrard, Graham Gorman, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 31st, Hammond of the 35th, Hall, Hand, Head, Hansell, Hamilton of the 43d, Harrell, Hewell, Henry, Heath, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hunt, Hudson of the 25th, Ingram, Jones, Jenkins of the 10th, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 30th, Key, Lawson, Little, Mathews, McCallum, McCrimmon, McIntosh, McLeod, McRea, McMercer, Mershon, Moseley, Nisbet, Osborne, Perry, Phillips of the 18th, Ponder, Polk, Reese of the 29th, Rogers, Roberts, Robertson, Russell of the 1st, Russell of the 8th, Sapp, Sanders Sanford, Seward, Simmons, Scott of the 30th, Stokes, Stroud, Shepherd, Swearingen, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Toombs, Tift, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Warthen, Wells, Whiddon, Wimberly, Willis, Wright, Winn R D, Wofford—97.

NAYS—Messrs Awbrey, Barrett, Bass, Brown, Buchanan, Bush, Collier, Conley, Cooper, Crane, Davis of the 23d, Denton, DuBose, Ellington, Featherston, Fiewellen, Field, Fontaine, Furman, Furlow, Glover, Gignilliatt, Gibbs, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hawkins, Harris, Hardy, Head, Hill, Holcombe, Horne, Jackson, Johnson of the 42d, Knight, Lamon, Lofton, Lewis, Lowe, Longino, McDonald, McFariand, McLeod, McRea, Mercier, Mershon, Mobley, Moore, Osborne, Paris, Pierce, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Reese of the 28th, Render, Respass, Rogers, Roberts, Robertson, Rowe, Sale, Sapp, Spence of the 35th, Swanson, Stevens of the 40th, Trammell, Tye, Tuggle, Tumlin, Tharpe, Warren of the 1st, Warthen, Wellborn, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Williams, Wright, Winn L J —79.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. I don't know how many amendments, or whether any, are now before the house not acted upon. I arose to say that if this convention has been sounded upon anything, we

INDEX FOR ADVERT SERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When property classified, the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—34 Whitehall street, one large front office room and one fine sleeping room in the rear. On Alabama street, over Boynton & Bro's, one front office, and a large hall or merchandise room; also, very nice sleeping rooms in 3d story. Enquire of Bell & Son, or W. A. Rawson. 205 aug12..dtf sun wed

FOR RENT—On Decatur street, Nos. 48 and 50, two fine new stores with large sleeping rooms on second floor, very low. Enquire of E. F. & J. Hurt, 44 Marietta street, or W. A. Rawson. 205 aug12..dtf sun wed

FOR RENT—The most desirable residence in Atlanta, 58 Washington street. Apply to G P. Guilford, 52 Whitehall street. 202 aug11..dtf sun tues thur

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21..dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15..dtf

FOR RENT—From the first of September next, that handsome Store, No. 37 Whitehall street, formerly occupied by J. M. Holbrook. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, 27½ Whitehall street, up-stairs, Atlanta, Ga. 484 july29—d4sun

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a respectable white Lady as Chambermaid or Cook. Best reference given. Apply at 250 Elliott street. 251 aug15...1t

WANTED TO HIRE—Horse and Wagon for two or three weeks—such as men use for delivery Address A, this office. 243 aug15-1t

WANTED—A limited number of boarders at 34 Church street, five minutes' walk from the Capitol. Nicely furnished rooms. Prices reasonable. 181 aug12..d3t sun wed sun

WANTED—A lady thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Higher English Branches, Mathematics and Music, desires a position as assistant in a school or as governess in a family. Best references given and required Address X. Y. Z., care Constitution office. 114 aug7..dcod6w

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Milch Cows with young calves, at A. D. Fuller's Wagon Yard, 274 Peters street. 248 aug15...1t

FOR SALE—500 bushels pure red rust proof Oats in new sacks, at $1 per bushel. Apply to Cox, Hill & Thompson. 247 aug15..1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION on the Georgia Railroad and a big sale at Edgewood of 90 of the best Residence Lots in the State, will take place this afternoon, and we want the business men, delegates to the Convention and the public to go with us and enjoy a pleasant afternoon's recreation, with plenty of iced beer and watermelons. A special train will leave Whitehall crossing at 3 o'clock, p. m., precisely, and return at 6½ o'clock. Free ride, ice cold beer and melons for all. 251 aug15...1t

THE best opportunity in Atlanta for a first-class retail dry goods store, is on Marietta street. Parties interested are requested to call upon us and obtain facts of interest. E. F & J. Hurt, 44 Marietta street. 250 aug15...1t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22..c1m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages. Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 000 july25..dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS JUNE McKINLEY'S Kindergarten will re open the first Monday in September, at her residence, 260 Peachtree street. 115 aug7..deod1w

BOARDING.

NEW YORK BOARDING.—33 FIFTH AVENUE New York. Elegant Family Boarding House, $2 per day; $10 per week. A most desirable cool and fashionable summer location, near the principal Hotels and Theatres. 37 june3..d1aw3mo

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1877.

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

The value of party discipline at this juncture in our affairs was admirably set forth by Senator Beck in a speech on the political situation delivered on the 4th instant. We give the following extract:

Democratic policy is coming to the front; equality of states and people, home rule and local self-government have been conceded already—with a majority of states presided over by democratic governors, with a clear majority of all the people, regardless of race, color or previous condition, on our side; with a majority of white votes larger than the white vote cast for General Washington on either occasion when he was unanimously elected president of the United States; with the house of representatives in our hands, and the senate almost so; with the certainty that it will be so at the expiration of the present congress, it is certain that we can not only inaugurate, but carry out in the near future all the reforms we demand and pledged ourselves to maintain in the platform of the party as proclaimed at St. Louis. With such prospects, with such a cause, when we all know that success is only possible through unity of action and purpose; when the only tactics left to the enemy is to divide in order to conquer us, it seems to me to be the very extreme of madness and folly for democrats now to allow anything to separate or weaken them. I can hardly understand how men can run 'independent' or vote for 'independents' at a time like this. I fully appreciate the policy of radicals, who cannot elect a member of their own party, fostering discontent and placing in office refractory or rebellious democrats; but how any democrat can either abandon or weaken the power or the discipline of his party now passes my comprehension. Kentucky's motto should be held up before the eyes of all—'United we stand, divided we fall.' Our strength consists only in our unity. Separately we are atoms, combined we are invincible. The single arrow could be snapped like a reed; the well-wrapped bundle of arrows could not be bent. In a crisis like this, it is far better to have open enemies than secret foes. *Those who cannot act with the democratic organization had better join the radical party.*

The organization and discipline of a party must be as compact as that of an army. Our strength in Kentucky is our most dangerous source of weakness. Personal wrangles for place rarely divide us when our opponents are equal, or nearly equal, in strength; they spring up and destroy us when the opposition can only be felt in our dissensions by throwing its weight into one scale or the other. That is their policy now all over Kentucky. Strict party discipline alone can counteract it. If a soldier, in time of war, who had enlisted in your army, refused to obey orders, left the ranks, called himself independent, and professed to be fighting on your side while he was drawing his ammunition, provisions and supplies from the enemy, you would drive them from among you or shoot him as a deserter. You know that the enemy would never support a soldier in any conflict, civil or military, who is not in their opinion aiding their cause and weakening the man they are seeking to defeat. I repeat, our only safety is in unity, subordination to party discipline, obedience to the will of the majority; and all who refuse to conform to party orders and support our nominees had better be driven into the camp of the enemy.

THE commission appointed to inquire into the postal railway service has not yet commenced the preparation of its report, and will not do so until a trip west has been taken and further inquiry made. The members have been south and east, and have accepted an invitation to meet the board of trade of Detroit, Mich., during the latter part of the present month. The preparation of a report will be commenced soon after the return from the west, but it is hardly probable that it will be ready to be laid before congress until after the opening in December.

THE Lynchburg papers supported their fellow townsman Maj. Daniel, with all their strength, but they now gracefully and as stoutly support the nominee of the party, Col. Holliday. This is as it should be.

SITTING BULL AND HIS COMMISSION.

As long as we have Chief Joseph and his tribe of Bored Noses, who have a decided disposition to bore all the white man they encounter, we do not need General Sitting Bull, nor any of his tribe. But the trouble is that our Canadian neighbors also prefer their room to their company, and the Canadian minister for the interior has succeeded in inducing this government to appoint a commission to visit General Bull in his summer home, for the purpose of ascertaining what his pleasure is.

The fact is, winter is coming on and the hunting is poor in all the country north of the British line. Sitting Bull is therefore disposed to make peace, but on his own terms. The tough old warrior will not listen to any propositions for return unless he and his followers are allowed to retain their arms and ponies. This granted they are willing to return to the Yellowstone as the guests of the United States during the coming winter. As soon as the grass starts and they have secured a supply of ammunition, no doubt they will resume business at the old stand. Nothing would prevent except the presence on the plains of that superb Indian fighter, Gen. Crook, whom our savages thoroughly respect. The commission is composed of a civilian appointed by the interior department, Mr. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, and of an army officer appointed by the war department, none other than General Crook. These two will be joined by a third commissioner appointed by the Dominion Indian officer of Canada, who will conduct the party to Sitting Bull. Their object is to rid Canada of the dangerous chieftain by inducing him and his band to return to some reservation in this country, which will be specified. They will ask Sitting Bull to return to the lands of his fathers and be a Big Indian under a sunnier sky. He will accede to their propositions, but how long he will abide by them is very uncertain—probably not long. If he goes on the war path again he should be driven from the halls of his fathers and banished to the new and detestable and corrupt Alaska.

THE CAPITAL.

Under this head our sprightly little contemporary, the Griffin News, speaks its mind in the following piquant style:

A few newspapers are trying to influence public opinion against Atlanta as the capital of the state by throwing little dirty flings at THE CONSTITUTION and Atlanta. If the removal is to be accomplished in this way the capital will, and ought to, remain in Atlanta for all time to come, for Atlanta is the livest town, and THE CONSTITUTION is the best daily paper in the state, and everybody in Georgia knows it. We hope the day will come when questions of public interest will be discussed upon their merits and the people will make up their decision from sound, sensible reasons, and not from prejudices or personal motives. We have no doubt that some men honestly desire to see the capital removed to Milledgeville, and advocate its removal from honest motives and because they believe it would be the best for the state. While we differ with this class of gentlemen we concede to them the right to think for themselves and we give their opinions due consideration. But when the public hear an individual cursing Atlanta and her enterprises and swearing the place is too corrupt for the capital, and all that sort of nonsense, it convinces everybody that he is an ass, and don't know what he is talking about. Every man has a right to his opinion, but he has no right to try to influence public opinion by abusing those who differ with him.

The capital is in Atlanta and it should remain there, because it is centrally located, accessible to all parts of the state, and has superior railroad and telegraphic advantages over any place in the state. There we have a good state house, but as some are dissatisfied with it Atlanta generously proposes to build a new one and give it to the state. Besides this we have a fine governor's mansion and other property there that is valuable. Atlanta is the natural capital of Georgia, and more people arrive in Atlanta in one day than go to Milledgeville in a whole year. A grand old state like Georgia, the empire state of the south, and the pride of the south, should have her capitol in a city where it can be seen and known, and not in some secluded town like Milledgeville where it will never be seen by any body except those who have business there, and will only be known to others from what they can gather from the newspapers. The people of Georgia have a right to say where the capital of the state shall be, and they should place it where they and their posterity would be proud of it, and where other states would point to it with pride as the capital of the great state of Georgia. Atlanta is the place.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Trains are running from the Ohio river to Somerset in Kentucky; and the management of the new company, state that the business thus far has been even better than was anticipated. The passenger business has been extremely good, and the amount of freight by no means inconsiderable. Cincinnati is encouraged, and is beginning to desire in downright earnestness the completion of the road to Chattanooga.

The latest reports received in Cincinnati show that the grading of the entire line is completed to Chattanooga, and with the exception of a few trestles and bridges to be put in, is ready for the ties, ballast and iron. There is now on hand sufficient iron to lay the track to within sixty miles of Chattanooga, and probably a sufficient number of ties for the iron on hand. The bridges over the Ohio and the Tennessee are well advanced. There is no reason why the entire road should not be in operation within six months, except the lack of about two millions in money, which sum must be had to make the sixteen millions already invested in the line available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

The university of the state has suffered from continuous and unjustifiable assaults upon its organization. And yet there is nothing which ought to lessen its hold upon the confidence of the people. The faculty is just as laborious, just as faithful, just as harmonious, just as true as it has ever been; and a student who is determined to study can get just as good an education at the university as he could under any organization. The college exercises of the last commencement compared favorably with those of any previous occasion of the same kind. All Georgians have a common interest in sustaining the university. All Georgians who have sons to educate should send them there or to some other Georgia college. It is better for the boys in after life, and better for the state. And above all, let unfounded aspersions of the university and damaging innuendoes against it cease. The time has come for the friends of the institution to rally to its support.

THE "star service" of the post-office department permits the contractor to carry the mails by any means that insures certainty, celerity and security. This service carries the mails to and from the railroads. They are the branches of the railroad service, which is rapidly gaining on its branches, being about seventy-seven millions to about fifty-four millions, of miles.

IN Pennsylvania they elect this year a judge of the supreme court for a term of twenty-one years, and fears are expressed that in this period of labor troubles, a demagogue will be elected who knows little law and who will make pledges that he cannot redeem without disgracing the bench. The beauties of an elective judiciary come out in times of popular excitement.

THE CONVENTION AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

We have taken occasion, from time to time, to reproduce, at least in part, the comments of our state contemporaries upon the work of the convention. Some of these comments are rather bitter, and nearly all are condemnatory, and we have printed them as much for the information of the members of the convention as for the delectation of our readers. Many of these comments we believe to be captious and uncalled for, but nevertheless we think it is our duty to give the most important of them. It ought to be well enough known by this time that a journal does not, in reproducing current comment, necessarily endorse it. Beyond a little pleasantry we have criticized neither the convention nor its work. It is too soon to say whether we will approve or condemn the organic law which the representatives of the people are now putting in shape. It is our purpose to judge of the instrument as a whole. Thus far, while there are many features that we do not admire, there are also many that we most heartily endorse. In the very nature of things, no fundamental law can be perfect, nor do we expect perfect work from the present convention. As we have said, we shall neither endorse nor condemn the new constitution until it is completed; and we would suggest that our state contemporaries withhold their criticism until the fundamental law now in process of preparation shall be placed before them in its entirety—otherwise they will not only do injustice to the members of the convention, but to the people who sent them here. It is entirely too early for criticism or condemnation. What we might reject in part, it might be policy to accept as a whole. Thus far we neither approve nor condemn the work of the convention. If their work is worthy of approval, we shall most certainly give it our support and endorsement. If otherwise we shall oppose it. In the meantime, we advise the convention to take its time. Men who are engaged in the responsible duty of framing an organic law—a constitution that will be acceptable to the people—can afford to ignore the clamor of those who believe that such an instrument can be made in an hour.

LORD ROSCOE CONKLING of New York expects—so his friends say—to be the next republican candidate for the presidency. He considers Secretary Sherman his real antagonist, or, what is all the same, General Sherman.

FACT AND COMMENT.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, weighs 322½ pounds.

TALK about speeches on the labor question! Just wait till congress meets.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS owns about one-twentieth of the town he lives in.

GIVE the tramps no quarter—unless it's counterfeit—Boston Post.

THE silk crop of France is three times as good as it was last year.

IN this country the proportion of persons having sound teeth is only one in eighty.

THE most melancholy season of the year is when we have dog days and cat nights.

SAN FRANCISCO is to have a woman's hotel with a bar in every room—mosquito bar.—Cincinnati Gazette.

EVERYTHING throughout the northwest points to a large surplus of wheat, oats, rye, and barley.

THE total loss by the great strike, and the riots that came with it, is put by estimates, at $65,000,000.

IF the keystone state gives way, what is to become of the rest of the arch? Commune with yourself on this.

MR. EDWARD MAYES, the son-in-law of Senator Lamar, has accepted the professorship of law in the state university at Oxford, Mississippi.

JOHN W. BURDETTE has resigned the city editorship of the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye to accept the city auditorship of Burlington.

THE official reports of the centennial will fill twenty large octavo volumes. They are to be filed at Washington.

IT turns out that the shah of Persia left debts in all the capitals of Europe. Deceitful thing, to pretend that he was not civilized and enlightened.

JOHN RODGERS, the sculptor of Rodgers' groups, has grown rich. He employs a number of assistants, and owns an elegant home in New York.

AN act is sought to be passed by the Italian government compelling private persons to make their art treasures accessible to students.

THE old law of Texas against miscegenation has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Duval, of the United States circuit court, on the ground that no law forbidding miscegenation has been enacted since slavery was abolished.

THERE is all the gayety any one could desire at Saratoga, and just now an epidemic of concerts, in which Miss Abbott, Miss Kellogg and Brignoli take part and turns in scoring 74 out of a possible 75 on the chest note and high C target. The consumption of mineral water is large, and business among the local physicians very good indeed.

—New York Commercial Advertiser: Wooden handles, like a shawl strap, are now put upon the watermelons sold in this city. If the last generation had done its duty in artificial selection and interbreeding, nice handles would have grown upon watermelons by this time, so that they could be carried like a sachel.

—The Pennsylvania railroad now places on the rear car of freight trains signal lights so arranged that, when the train is at rest, the light is steadily in view, but when in motion the light "flashes," or alternately appears and disappears, and thus the movement and speed of the trains can be estimated.

EVER since Goldsmith Maid made her fast time at Rochester, the integrity of that track has been questioned. No track has ever been measured so many times and with so much care Finally it is established as a fixed fact that the course is one mile and three inches long, and the country breathes freely.

OF 16,239 patents issued to citizens of the United States last year, 736 were to residents of Connecticut. This state takes the lead of all the states in the proportion of patents to the number of inhabitants, it being one to 730 Massachusetts stands next, her proportion being one to 918. Rhode Island is third, one to 941.—Bridgeport Standard.

A MEMBER of the firm of William Belden & Co., in which Jay Gould is a special partner, says that the latter does not attempt to conceal his ownership of the New York Tribune. He was formerly an editor in the country, and has some taste for journalism. Indeed, he is an astute and sagacious writer. Occasionally he sends an article to Whitelaw Reid with instructions what to do with it. His suggestions are generally acted on.

THE British cinchona plantations in India are in a flourishing condition, yielding some fifty tons of bark, or about two tons of quinine, per annum; but as the Bengalese proclivity to malaria demands a supply of five ounces of quinine a year for each one of the many millions of natives, or an aggregate of twenty-nine tons, our Philadelphia friends need not as yet fear any serious competition from pauper Hindu-stry.

CHINESE women have no sense. Every night they pray to their gods to change them into men. Oh, foolish women. By the time you have walked a mile and a half out of your way in the hot sun and dived down eleven alleys and rambled through three lumber yards on the way to the office, in order to keep out of the way of men who are looking for you to dun you, you would be happily content to sit at home, behind closed blinds and locked doors in an up-stairs room and sew all day. Want to be men, indeed.—Hawkeye.

THE laboratories for women which were established six months ago at the Boston state institute of technology, appear to be successful. Some of the pupils are fitting themselves to teach; two have made a special study of some subject for the purpose of assisting their husbands in business; others take the course as a part of their education without definite plans for applying their knowlege, and others still take some subject that will enable them to understand and make collections at home, and to give their children an intelligent interest in some form of science.

AFTER the 4th of September the holders of 235,000 $10-shares of centennial stock will be paid the interest on the instalments paid up to January 1, 1876, and a distribution of the remaining assets equal to about $1.75 per share. But for the adverse decision in the $1,500,000 about 80 per cent of the investment would have been returned. According to the North American, the prospects of the permanent exhibition are not particularly promising. The popular attendance is by no means large; expenses have been cut down to the lowest possible figure, and the managers are in great need of money enough to clear away the debt under which the enterprise languishes.

MR. BRET HARTE'S name was recently attached to a story which he did not write, and he sends a letter to the Nation, of Washington, in which he says sweetly and gently: "It is a small matter, but as I observe that the careless practice of signing other people's names to cheques and drawing the money therefrom appears to be steadily growing into disfavor in commercial circles, it seems to me that the placing of an author's name, without his consent, to an article not written by him, should be practiced under some sort of restraint, and only with the greatest delicacy. I should, if I were you, proceed cautiously in any comments you might make, attributing my disinclination to part with my name to that universal human which extends to a desirable control of one's wardrobe and toilet articles, and even cast-off clothing."

OLIVE LOGAN writes from London to the Graphic: "We have had Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, too, here at the Langham. 'You had a narrow escape in November, hadn't you, governor?' I said to him, laughingly, yesterday, on my way to the coffee room. He smiled and made some comment on the small importance of the vice presidential office. 'But what an enormous post is that of president!' he exclaimed. 'The greatest emperor in the world!' I coincided, 'I am astonished to find,' continued Mr Hendricks, 'how limited the queen's powers are. She seems naught but a figure-head.' 'Yes, the prince consort, during his life, fought hard to retain the prerogatives of the of the crown, but many very important ones have slipped away.' Here we arrived at the coffee room door and separated in the quest of our respective chump chops."

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mr. Julius Knox, a prominent grocer of Savannah, committed suicide one day last week.

—The newspapers are engaged in patting the convention on its back with thistles. It is probable that no assemblage of the kind has ever been so unanimously and harshly condemned by the country press of the state.

—The Bainbridge Democrat: The vim, enterprise and liberality of THE CONSTITUTION in giving such full and unabbreviated reports of the convention, is still a matter of wonder and pride to every one.

—The same paper further kindly remarks: Sam Small, short hand reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, has done more work than the whole convention, including Bolivar Bulldozer, put together.

—A runaway horse ran over Mr. Kidlin, of Columbus, on Saturday, seriously hurting him.

—Capt. Samuel H. May, a prominent citizen of Rome, is dead.

—Miss Maggie Carnochan, daughter of M. S. Carnochan, of Rome, is dead.

—Thus the Conyers Courier: Hanleiter, of the Griffin Sun, has been to Atlanta to see the convention. It is to be hoped that the convention will appreciate this act of courtesy, and go to see Hanleiter at an early day.

—The Americus policemen seem to be of an exceedingly savage disposition. The other day, while ex-mayor John B. Felder was talking with another man, he was knocked down by policeman John B. Oliver.

—A large eagle was killed in Rockdale county one day recently.

—A thirty-six pound squash is one of the vegetables of Houston county.

—Augusta Chronicle, of Sunday: The whole community was saddened yesterday morning by the news of two deaths which occurred in the same building within a few minutes of each other. One of these deaths was that of Mr. Charles H. Buckley, agent in this city of the southern express company, and the other was that of Rev. W. H. Clarke, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Mr. Buckley was ill for two weeks with inflamation of the bowels. About three o'clock yesterday morning it became apparent to those around his bedside that he had but a few minutes to live, and Mr. C. E. Dodd, who was in the room, went at once for Rev. W. H. Clarke to pray with the dying man. Mr. Clarke was in his bed at his residence, on Bay street, when Mr. Dodd rung the bell. He quickly responded, and upon Mr. Dodd informing him what his errand was, said he would be ready in a few minutes. Mr. Dodd hurried back to Mr. Buckley's, north side of street, near Washington, but when he reached there was informed that Mr. Buckley had died a few minutes before. In a short time afterward Mr. Clarke arrived. He read the prayers for the dead and prayed extemporaneously, and then endeavored to administer consolation to the grief-stricken widow of Mr. Buckley, who was in the next room. As she was very much exhausted and it seemed probable that she would faint, Mr. Clarke rubbed her forehead with some bay rum, holding the bottle in one hand. Afterwards some coffee was brought in for her and Mr. Clark took a saucer containing the beverage and held it for her to drink. While he was doing this a lady in the room noticed that the bottle of bay rum fell from his hand. She picked it up and handed it back again, but, in a few moments it fell again. She then noticed that Mr. Clarke seemed to be ill or faint and at once made him sit down. She spoke to him, but he made some inarticulate reply. Alarmed, she called several gentlemen in the next room, and these at once came in and endeavored to arouse him, but in vain. They then carried him out on the balcony hoping that the fresh air would revive him. When out on the balcony they bathed his face with ice water and gave him some to drink, but all in vain. Three physicians, who had been summoned, soon arrived, but they were unable to do anything. The patient was beyond human aid. He lingered in a totally unconscious state until six o'clock, a. m., and then died. Soon after he was stricken, his daughter—his only child—was sent for and reached him before he passed away. The cause of Mr. Clarke's death was paralysis of the brain.

—Athens Georgian. In view of the fact, that the convention was called by an honest demand on the part of our people who recognized defects in our fundamental law which needed to be remedied, and that this work was assigned to a convention chosen by the democracy of the state, what could be more damaging to our true political government interest than the presentation to the people, on the part of this body, of a so called organic law, so opposed to their more intelligent views of constitutional law, as to force them in defense of the public good to accept a constitution framed and given to us by the piebald convention of 1868? Then let the whole people begin to demand of this convention, that it select a committee of ten from the few good and true men that are to be found in the assembly, whose duty it shall be to take the present constitution and altering and amending it in such particulars as the necessities of the times and our people demand, submit it as a substitute for the whole doings of the convention up to the present time, and thus having done adjourn *sine die*, that the public mind may have rest and the reputation of the state be preserved. This, and this alone, to our mind, is the only way out of the disgraceful entanglement into which this most unfortunate assemblage has brought the people of Georgia and their best interest.

—Washington Gazette on the convention: They have exhausted the appropriation made by the legislature for their pay, and, although they have resolved that they are not bound to be governed by this action of the legislature, we would be glad to know how their resolution is going to bring in the money, especially if their work is rejected by the people, as it almost certainly will be. We think the $25,000 appropriated by the legislature is too much for what they are doing and is money thrown away. They should come home at once, as they have proved themselves miserable constitution tinkers, incapable of revising and mending the old constitution made for us by the radicals of 1868, in a convention a majority of whose members were carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes. This old constitution was a very good document with the exception of a few articles, which needed changing. The present convention was called to revise this constitution and to revise its errors, and were not to tamper or meddle with those sections which are recognized as good. But they have gone to work to make an entirely new organic law, and a beautiful mess they are making of it. One of the great, the greatest trouble with this convention is that it is too cumbersome. There are a great many more members than there ought to be. One fourth or one tenth of the number would have given us a good constitution by this time. We pointed out this error when the act calling it was first introduced in the legislature. Well, the probabilities are that we will have to live under the present constitution till future generations produce men capable of framing a constitution for the state. We often heard it remarked that our best men were killed during the war, and the puerile work of this "ablest body" is proof conclusive of the truth of the assertion.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Upon the Work of the Constitutional Convention

OFFICE SEEKING DISCOURAGED.
Richmond Enquirer.

The Georgia constitutional convention is fixing salaries at such low rates as to lead to the belief that hereafter men pining to serve the dear public will not be so plentiful.

THOSE SENSELESS REDUCTIONS.
Mobile Register.

Gen. Lawton made a fine speech in the Georgia convention against the senseless reduction of the judges' salaries and in favor of leaving the whole matter to the regulations of the legislature. Of course the speech had no effect upon the statesmen who are running the convention in the interest of "retrenchment, economy and reform," but that is the fault of the statesmen and not of Gen. Lawton.

CHEAP JUDGES A POOR INVESTMENT.
Baltimore Sun.

The constitutional convention of Georgia seems to be determined to put down the wild hunt for judicial offices in that state by fixing the salaries at very low living rates. The salaries of the supreme court judges are fixed at not exceeding three thousand dollars in currency. The superior court judges and solicitors general are to be elected by a joint ballot of the legislature, with salaries not to exceed two thousand dollars in currency. There was a long debate and hard struggle on these matters, but the retrenchment and reform party were victorious. The attorney general of the state is to be elected by the people, and his salary is not to exceed two thousand dollars, with no fees of any kind. If the people of Georgia succeed in securing competent officials at such salaries they will certainly have inaugurated a vigorous system of retrenchment, for the same officials are now paid nearly double the salary provided for. The fact is, however, that a sufficient remuneration to judicial officers, so as to secure able and independent men, is generally the cheapest in that most important department of government.

COMMENCED AT THE TOP.
New York Sun.

The southern states are practicing economy in all their affairs, and cutting off every form of excessive expenditure, without regard to the standing or influence of the beneficiaries. The hard lessons they learned during the civil war are beginning to tell advantageously upon a people who were previously accustomed to take the world easy, and to regard labor as degrading. The changes already effected in South Carolina and Louisiana are marvellous, when compared with the reckless extravagance six months ago; and the result of this transformation is visible to every eye in the increased credit of both states. Under the new constitution of Georgia, which will undoubtedly be approved by the popular vote, the salary of the governor is reduced from four thousand to three thousand dollars a year. The best men in the state will be glad to serve for this pay, because they regard the honor of the position as far above its emoluments. The reformers in Georgia wisely commenced at the top, and the highest officers first, and will gradually descend to the lower scale, as has been discreetly done in other southern states, which will soon grow rich by their economies.

"COME OVER TO OUR LINE."
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Chronicle and Sentinel notices with regret that there is in the convention "a class of men who insist, on every opportune or inopportune occasion, in season and out of season, upon loading the constitution with things as objectionable in themselves as they are unnecessary and impolitic."

The Inter-Ocean called attention to the mischief this same element in the convention was disposed to do two or three weeks ago, and at that time spoke of the spirit which controlled the convention in very much the tone now adopted by the Georgia paper. When a democratic paper drifts into the Inter-Ocean current, there must be good cause for censure.

The Augusta paper warns the members of the convention that they start with the republican vote of the state (controlled by a handful of men whose intelligence and adroitness leave them leaders; whose mere word is law to their followers) arrayed solidly against them; that if the white vote of the state is seriously divided the constitution will be inevitably rejected. And all this because the convention is controlled by men who, in mistaken zeal, are doing injury to the cause which they should have nearest their hearts.

Not many weeks ago the paper that lectures the convention as above indicated, accused the Inter-Ocean of malignant misrepresentation of the controlling spirit of the convention. Now it comes squarely over to our line of argument. We condemn the spirit of the convention because it was bad, and we questioned the ability of the members to form a good constitution acceptable to all classes in the state because Robert Toombs and his clique appeared at so early a state in the proceedings as recognized leaders. The Chronicle and Sentinel condemns the spirit of the convention because it fears that this spirit will be upheld in the rejection of the work of the convention. If the union element in the states does its duty, it will be.

THE PENALTY OF SECESSION.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

The constitutional convention of Georgia advocates wholesale repudiation, and yesterday, by a vote of 166 to 16, voted to prohibit the legislature from paying bonds, directly or indirectly. It is not possible that the people will agree to this wholesale denial of debt. Fraudulent bonds may have been put upon them, but they are not the only people in the country who have suffered in the same way. If there is a place in these United States where the people have every cause to rise and repudiate its debts, it is here in New York city, but such a thing has never even been hinted at. The people of the south may have suffered bitterly at the hands of the carpet-baggers, but they could not rebel against the authority of the government that would have kept all these troubles away from them and at the same time escape or evade the consequences and responsibilities of their secession. They ignore the blessings they do enjoy, and the privileges that have been vouchsafed them by a people they would not have been as generous to under similar circumstances, and petulantly bewail the troubles that surround them. They act as though they expected to eat their cake and yet have it still. It is to be hoped that the people of Georgia will have sense enough to vote down the action of the convention.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.
New York Times.

The Georgia constitutional convention has thrown its influence into the scale of repudiation by declaring certain issues of bonds illegal, and forbidding, not only their payment, but any admission of their holders' claims to the courts. The convention does but carry out the recorded will of the people, as expressed recently at the polls. Its action shows, however, that a thoroughly representative body—a body including all the principal men of the state—sustains, almost as a unit, the infamous decision of the voters. The bonds are as valid, according to equity and the letter of the law, as most of the bonds that are still recognized; the proceeds of their negotiation were expended in works from which, to-day, the state and its people derive profit; but they are nevertheless repudiated, and the victimized owners are denied the poor satisfaction of establishing their claims. All sorts of trumpery excuses have been put forward in justification of a proceeding which stamps Georgia with financial infamy. Mr. Toombs will have none of these excuses. He declares that the bonds are rejected because they were issued during the reconstruction era, when republicans ruled; and Toombs, with all his faults, tells the truth. His version of the case will not help southern credit.

—Happy tidings for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—France is a dangerous country for free-spoken Americans. In this country men are so much in the habit of saying anything and everything about a president, that it seemed the right thing for Mr. Bigger to call President MacMahon names. Mr. Bigger thought he was doing his every-day duty. The police thought differently and arrested him. Bigger has learned that only Frenchmen may speak disrespectfully of the French president.

—The able supervision exercised in the "Bazar" is shown in the literary department of the paper. Lucy Hamilton Hooper, the brilliant Paris correspondent, contributes to this department, and this paper in itself would be well worth the subscription charged for the entire paper. Send ten cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

—When a woman slips at the head of the stairs, and falls all over herself, and finally fetches up at the bottom, the first hard work she does is to reach for her back hair; but a man under the same circumstances reaches for the place where his back bone leaves off, and delivers a few remarks upon the sublimity of the occasion that we wouldn't print for fourteen dollars unless he'd send his name along as a guaranty of good faith.—Jeffersonian.

—Babies should be too highly prized to permit them to suffer with Colic, Flatulence, etc., when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will at once relieve them. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

—They must have big election funds in France. A few days ago we read that a rich republican in Alsace had $40,000 to his cause, and now it is said that M. de Rothschild, of Paris, has subscribed $100,000, and M. Dreyfus $40,000 to the electioneering fund of the right centre. The two last named subscriptions will, of course, go to aid the De Broglie party, who are greatly rejoiced to see them, not only for the material aid they may bring, but also because they can be used to strengthen the assertion that capital sympathizes with the French conservatives.

The Mirror Tells

a flattering tale to those who are sensible enough to beautify their teeth with SOZODONT, which makes the teeth as white as alabaster, besides rendering the gums rosy and the breath sweet. No toilet service is complete without this famous dentrifice.
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A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restore thousands to health who have been long and painful suffers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammations

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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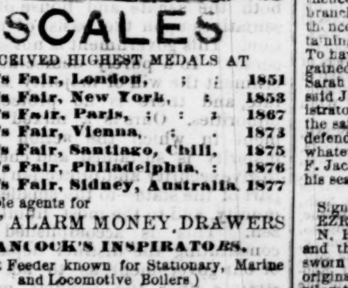
The World's Standard.



SCALES

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London,	1851
World's Fair, New York,	1853
World's Fair, Paris,	1867
World's Fair, Vienna,	1873
World's Fair, Santiago, Chili,	1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia,	1876
World's Fair, Sidney, Australia	1877

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(The best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Boilers)
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BORNIO & BOTHER,
The oldest agency in the United States, established in 1848.
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New Advertisements.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

Lead, Oil, Glass,

FULL STOCK of SUPERIOR GOODS.

Now on hand and to arrive—
20,000 pounds BLUE STONE.
100 kegs SODA.
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100 cases POTASH,
1,000 pounds SNUFF in Jars and Packages.

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Wholesale Druggists
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Iron Cotton Ties.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

Important Special Notice.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED, through their unequalled facilities to procure their supply in the most economical way, are enabled to offer the celebrated ARROW COTTON TIES *at the ports* at the price of $2 50 per bundle, less 2½ per cent. discount for cash, and the General Agents, R. W. Rayne & Co., New Orleans, are authorized to sell, through their sub-agencies in this city, either for immediate delivery or upon contracts for future delivery up August, to Factors or Country Merchants on the above named terms, in quantities, from time to time, as may be required, settlement being made on delivery.

The Company having a large stock now on hand and having additionally contracted for abundant supply to meet the entire demand for Cotton Ties, throughout the Cotton States, the celebrated ARROW TIE will be placed upon the market generally, and sold through their agents at less than plain hoop iron is worth, it being the purpose of the Company not only to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, but to meet competition in any form in which it may arise.

AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. J. McCOMB, Director.
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House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 245 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house. Three room building attached by covered way, for kitchen and servants Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold. HENRY JACKSON.
Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street. 124 june6..dtf

CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with **water,** which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is **a fraud** and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K FAIRBANK & CO.
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

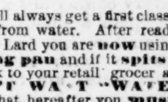
is known to be **reliable,** and by calling **always** at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, **entirely free** from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are **now** using, put it in a **hot frying pan** and if it **spits** and sputters take it back to your retail grocer and tell him **YOU DON'T WANT "WATERED LARD,"** and that hereafter you **must** have the **genuine** article,

"FAIRBANK'S LARD."

213 june 13 d4m wed&sat



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itchings and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
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Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, et al—Rule Ni Si to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing from the return of the Sheriff and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a defendant in said case, does not reside in Fulton county; and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule ni si be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson by publication in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO HILLYER, Judge S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes.
W. R. VENABLE, D. C. S. C. F. C.
E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney.

Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jackson, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson et al.—Rule Ni Si.—Georgia, Fulton county—Petition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court.

SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed in this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and executed a deed, of which the following is a copy: State of Georgia, Fulton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October, 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of Fulton, witnesseth; That the said James F. Jackson, for and in consideration of the sum of $400 00, in hand paid by the said Sarah J Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth, by these presents, give, grant, bargain, alien, sell and convey unto the said Sarah J. Jackson, her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land lying in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and city of Atlanta, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Pulliam and Richardson streets, and running west along Richardson street 960 feet to a 10 foot alley, dividing said property from James Dunlop's lot; and thence north along the east side of said alley 180 feet; thence in an easterly direction across a large branch and up a small branch to Pulliam street; thence south 225 feet to the beginning point containing 1 3-10 acres, be the same more or less To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises in fee simple forever to the said Sarah J Jackson, her heirs and assigns; and the said James F Jackson will, and his heirs, administrators and executors shall, the said property to the said Sarah J. Jackson forever warrant and defend against the lawful demands of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said James F. Jackson, hath hereto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written

JAMES F. JACKSON [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of EZRA ANDREWS,
N. R. FOWLER, N. P., F. C.,

and the said original has been lost, which is sworn to, should be established in lieu of the original. And it further appearing by the sworn allegations of said petition that James F. Jackson is dead, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, his legal representative, and that he also left surviving him two minor children, Anna and Jennie, for whom Alex. C. King has been appointed guardian ad litem by this Court: It is, therefore, ordered that the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson and Alex. C. King, the said guardian ad litem for the two minor children, show Superior any they have, at the next term of first Monday Court of said county, to be held the should not be in October, 1877, why said copy should not be established in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 1877.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk
E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney
195 july10..d1am3m

Stoves, Hardware, &C.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

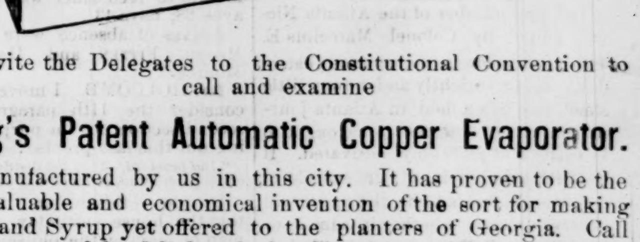
DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the Manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St. and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877..d1y

Sorgo Machinery Factory.

Atlanta Sorgo Machinery Factory



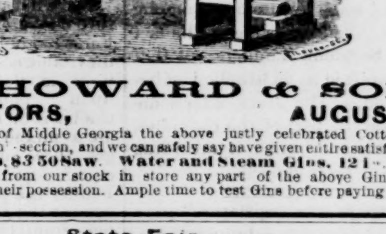
We invite the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention to call and examine

Clegg's Patent Automatic Copper Evaporator.

As manufactured by us in this city. It has proven to be the most valuable and economical invention of the sort for making Sugar and Syrup yet offered to the planters of Georgia. Call and get, or send for full descriptive Circulars and Prices, and take them home to your people. Fine stock of Mills and Evaporators now ready, at low price. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
159 aug10 d2w 32 and 34 Alabama street.

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.



W. H. HOWARD & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. **Horse Power Gins, 10 In. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12½ Saws, $4 00 Saw.** We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.
57 jly5..d&w til dec 1st

State Fair.

The Georgia State Fair!

OPENS AT ATLANTA,

October 15th, 1877,

— AND —

CONTINUES ONE WEEK

A large and liberal Premium List is offered, from which we make the following specimen extracts:

HORSES.

Best Saddle Horse or Mare....
Best Single Buggy Horse or Mare....
Best combination Horse or Mare....
Finest and best double team, owned by the exhibitor at least 30 days before the Fair....
Best six in hand driven on the ground by exhibitor....

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Best herd of one Bull and four Cows or Heifers....
Best Milch Cow....
Best Jersey Bull....
Best Jersey Cow....
Liberal premiums for other breeds of cattle.
$25 00 for the best Buck and $15 for the best Ewe of each of the following breeds: Merinos Southdowns and Cotswolds.
$25 00 for the best Boar and $15 for the best Sow of each of the following breeds: Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Magie or Poland China, Big Guinea, Little Guinea and Natives.

POULTRY.

$10 is offered for the best trio of each variety of Chickens, Geese and Ducks.

Best and largest display in merit and variety of Domestic Fowls	$75

FIELD CROPS.

For the largest and best display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm	$100
Second best ditto	50
For the best six stalks of Cotton	25
Best display of samples of Hay, one hundred pounds each, of uncultivated grasses	25
For the best three bales crop lot of Short Staple Cotton by one Exhibitor	100 00
For the best single bale Short Staple	50 00
For the best single bale Upland Long Staple	50 00

LADIES' HOME INDUSTRY.

Best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups and Cordials, made and exhibited by one lady	$ 50 00
Best collection of Dried Fruits	10 00
Best collection of Canned Fruits and Vegetables	20 00
Best display of Ornamental Preserves, cut by hand, by the Exhibitor	20 00
Best display of Breads and Cakes by one lady	25 00
Handsomest Iced and Ornamental Cake	20 00
To the young lady between 13 and 18 years of age, who shall prepare upon the ground the best meal for six persons	A No. 7 "Iron King" Cooking Stove

LADIES' NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.

Best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing Needlework, Embroidery, Crocheting, by one lady	$ 50 00

$10 for the best specimen each of Silk Embroidery, Applique, Raised Work, and Tapestry in Frame.
$1 for the best display each of Hair, Shell, Wax, Seed, Rustic, and Straw Work.
Also, for the best display of Wax, Feather, Paper, Muslin and Skeleton Flowers.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best Oil Painting	$ 25 00
Best Portrait Painting	20 00
Best Painting in Water Colors	20 00
Best Pencil Drawing	10 00
Best Crayon Drawing	10 00
Best display of Paintings and Drawings by one Exhibitor	25 00
Best collection of Paintings and Drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age	25 00
Best display of Paintings, Drawings, etc., by the pupils of any one School or College	50 00

MERCHANTS' DISPLAYS.

Best display of Dry Goods	$100 00
Best display of Clothing	25 00
Best display of Millinery	25 00
Best display of Groceries	100 00
Best display of Glassware and Crockery	50

PREMIUMS FOR GRANGES AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

To the organized Granges of a county, or the county Society in the State making the largest and finest display in merit and variety of Products and results of Home Industries—all raised, produced or made by the members of that particular Grange organization, or county Society	$300 00
Second Premium	200 00
Third Premium	100 00

MILITARY COMPANIES.

For the best drilled volunteer Military Company, to have not less than twenty-five men rank and file	$250 00

FIRE COMPANIES.

For best Fire Company, test to be prescribed by the Chiefs of Departments of Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta and Columbus	$200 00

The full Premium List, in pamphlet form, will be ready about the latter part of July, and will be mailed free, on application to the Secretary at Atlanta.

The Management feel greatly encouraged by the flattering assurances which the people are giving of their interest in the forthcoming Exhibition

There has been no State Fair now in two years—a fact which we believe will enhance the interest in the approaching one; and with the co-operation of the public, we confidently hope to meet with that success commensurate with the merits of this time-honored occasion, when our products and resources are displayed to the world, and all our people meet together in social reunion.

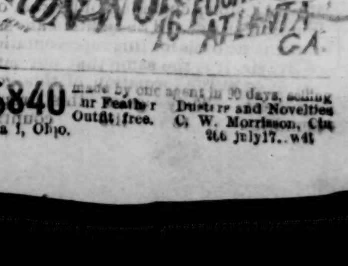
THOMAS HARDEMAN Jr., Macon, President.
T. J. SMITH, Oconee, C. R R., General Superintendent.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Atlanta, Secretary.
July1dtw&wtaug15

Iron Works.

471 june28..d1y

Dried Fruit Wanted.

HIGHEST Market Price Paid for Dried Fruit, in Cash, at MARK W. JOHNSON & CO'S.
32 and 34 Alabama street
158 aug10...d2taw1w Atlanta Ga.



JOHN A. HOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Meal
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.
Philadelphia, East Tenn.
62 aug5..d1m sun wed

$840 made by one agent in 30 days, selling our Feather Dusters and Novelties Outfit free. C. W. Morrisson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
266 july17..w4t

PETERS' THOROUGHBREDS.

HIS MOST AUDACIOUS VENTURE—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD FOR SIX ANGORA EWES.

This Seeming Folly the Wisest Investment of His Career—His Trial of Hogs—The Black Hog for the South—The Essex and Poland China His Preference.

MR. PETERS' MEXICAN SHEEP RANCH.

There is so much to tell that is valuable in Mr. Peters' practical experience of thoroughbred stock, that I could write you a dozen letters full of beneficial and interesting information. But I will endeavor to close up in this communication. The most romantic of all of his experiments and the most successful was his trial of the

ANGORA GOAT.

His venture in this breed was a characteristically bold and sagacious movement, requiring nerve and foresight. You will see before I get through that I do not use terms of exaggeration in saying that Mr. Peters' audacious venture in the Angora goat, while an apparent extravagance and seeming folly was a real stroke of genius. It was the most long headed and substantial pecuniary experiment in blooded stock that he ever made in his protracted thirty years costly dealings in fine brutes.

Mr Peters bought his first Cashmere Angora from a southern man, a Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1854 to 1856. Dr Davis imported them from Turkey in Asia in 1849. Dr. Davis called them the Cashmere goat deceiving him self first and then deluding others They have proven to be pure Angoras and not Cashmeres Mr Peters did the unparalleled boldness of paying Dr. Davis

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS GOLD

for six Angora ewes, or one thousand dollars a piece in gold for the six little foreigners. This was in reverend cash. Big money for a few little perishable goats on trial. Yet from that daring purchase Mr Peters has realized enough money to pay all of his losses on all of his myriads of unsuccessful experiments in other stock, including the large item of cattle lost by the murrain.

He sent his first goats to California in 1860, and since the war has made heavy ship ments there, selling them at from three hundred to four hundred dollars in gold. The mountains of California seem to suit them, and they number there now from this start by the hundreds of thousands, the majority being grades of the pure Angora and the native. It seems to be their value that they can raise a poor native to high merit by the fourth to the sixth cross, which can be made in seven years, using the pure Angora males in succession on the high grade females. The pure breed yields from four to eight pounds of wool, now selling at sixty to ninety cents a pound. In 1870 it sold at one dollar to a dollar and a half a pound. These goats seem to have failed in the northern states, as they require a range with bushes, briars and weeds for both summer and winter pasture. They become unhealthy when kept in small enclosures on grass alone, and when shut up in barns in winter. There are many localities in the south where they are highly prized. But in the more thickly settled portions of the cotton states, where the fences are bad, they have proved to be very troublesome. They are succeeding in Texas, in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, and in portions of Alabama and Georgia.

Kid flesh is superior to lamb. It has a remarkable palatability for the epicure. The half-breeds are very prolific, bringing two kids twice a year. But the pure breeds seldom bring more than one kid a year.

The fleece is mohair, and is the article from which the lustrous dresses are made, so much admired by the ladies. There are two manufactories of these goods, one at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the other at Jamestown, New York.

The Angora goat is very hardy, and not as liable to injury by dogs as sheep. The bucks fight the dogs, while the ewes run for home when attacked, where the bells give warning of the danger, so that the dogs are generally discovered. In this way they add to the protection of sheep, which, under attack remain stationary.

Mr. Peters has now a flock of 150 Angoras. He is making daily sales to all parts of the United States. He only breeds thoroughbreds having sold off all his grades before and during the war. He says that he can take the pure Angora and in six crosses produce a goat that will surpass any that can be brought from Asia. Mr Peters is the only man in the south that has been able to sell

IMPROVED STOCK TO THE NORTH AND WEST,

thus getting back some of the money paid there for fine stock. But for the sale of his goats it is probable that Mr Peters would not have restarted his farm after the war. The farm was wholly devastated and the improvements destroyed by Sherman. The sale of goats north and west furnished Mr Peters the means to refence and restock his farm and rebuild his improvements. He drove all of his stock down to the Florida line near Quitman, Ga., in 1868, where they remained until a year after the war. His first sale of $100 to an Ohio man enabled him to refence his place. His next sale of $1,500 to a California man rebuilt his house. Other sales of $4,000 restocked the farm. He has new contracts out for sales constantly.

HOGS.

Mr. Peters keeps several hundred hogs and pigs on hand for sale. He began with hogs in 1848, and has owned the best specimens of each breed that we read of in English and American books and papers. Of the white hogs, the Suffolks, Yorkshires, Chester Whites and Lincolnshires, were all discarded on account of the liability to the mange, as all breeders at the south have found that a black hog is less liable to the mange than the white breeds, while the white hogs are much more so in this climate than at the north. The white hogs have been tried over and over again, and are unsuited to our climate Large amounts of money have been spent on the Chester Whites, but they have not generally proved profitable. Those who have large quantities of greasy slops to feed them and plenty of water for them to wallow in, have been successful, but they don't suit the ordinary treatment, to lie under stables and in dry lots.

Of the black breeds Mr. Peters has treated the Black Essex and Berkshires, unimproved and improved. He is now probably been of more advantage to the western states than any other breed that has been introduced. A pure bred Berkshire is black, with white feet white to the first joint, white on the end of the tail and nose, and white snip in the face. There should be no other white on the body. The Berkshires are a very valuable breed, but are not so gentle and quiet as the Essex, the sows becoming cross and mischievous as they grow old, and if allowed to run on swamps and large wood ranges they are apt to get wild. Mr. Peters has finally discarded them as the Essex has proved so satisfactory, having all the good of the Berkshires and none of their bad qualities. But for the west there is no question of the greater value and superiority of the Berkshire over the Essex for drove hogs, as the small bone of the Essex and their great weight when fattened unfit them for being driven great distances. The Berkshires make the best ham in the world, they being marbled.

Mr. Peters has bred the Essex and Berkshires from improved English stock, and is convinced that the two have been crossed in England to give size to the Essex and improved fattening qualities to the Berkshires.

THE POLAND CHINAS.

This is a very large breed of the size that astonishes people. They grow as large as calves almost. They are known as the Magic or Poland China at the west, a made breed of a spotted white and black color, based on the Chester White, the Berkshire and the old Woburn, a popular English breed fifty years ago, and improved by selecting and careful breeding up to the present day. They are very vigorous, of early maturity, and when highly fed can be made to weigh 600 to 800 pounds at two years old. They are probably the best of all the large breeds.

THE JERSEY REDS.

The breed of Jersey Reds is of recent origin, and is yet to be tested. They are deep red in color, and very much on the same size and order as the Poland China, free from mange, very healthy, but have not been as carefully bred as the Polands, and will require some years of improving to bring them up to the same standard. The breeders of them claim that they are exempt from nearly all the hog diseases, including cholera, but this remains an open question to be tried.

PETERS' RANCHE IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Peters has started a new enterprise that bids fair to be a very profitable one. Last fall he established a sheep ranche clear off in New Mexico, purchasing 2,000 Mexican ewes, and sending out forty Merino bucks He has now 2,080 fine young lambs, and the ranche is in fine condition. He shipped his bucks to some point on the railroad in Colorado and from there sent them by foot some four hundred miles to the ranche in New Mexico, having three or four wagons along to carry them when tired. The trip did not hurt them A weeks rest put them in condition. That is a great sheep country. Men who have gone into the sheep raising business on a large scale there have made large fortunes.

The problem of good stock is an important one for the south. Mr. Peters' experiences are very valuable and instructive. I hope that other gentlemen who have practical information on this important subject will give it for the public benefit. By this exchange of knowledge those who are inexperienced can learn how to purchase judiciously and profitably.

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon; $30 mon. the season.

EDM. W. HOLLAND,

264 july20..dtf Manager.

ROBBING A STREET-CAR.

A Sharp Negro Gets a False Key and Begins to Get Rich.

Yesterday a negro named Adam Mitchell was arrested by officer Clark on the charge of burglary. The case proves to be unique in the annals of local crime, and evidences a great degree of ingenuity in the perpetrator. Adam was employed at the street-car depot to attend to the cars when they came in at night. He was considered a very honest darkey and had very little chance to be otherwise had not his wicked ingenuity came to his aid.

A few days since the fare boxes in some of the cars began to come in rather shorter of tickets and cash than seemed natural. This aroused suspicion that something was not going exactly right. A watch for the guilty party involved Adam so badly as to cause his arrest, and it now seems that he was the individual who drained the boxes.

The tickets and cash fares are dropped into a long box, which is opened by a key belonging to the superintendent. It is difficult to imitate this key, and the fact that the negro procured one which would unlock the boxes is proof of great ingenuity on his part.

He robbed the boxes of about $5 before he was detected

He was arrested yesterday and carried in the afternoon before Justice Henry Tanner. The case was postponed until to-day, when it will be heard before that body.

THE NEWSBOYS' SUNDAY SCHOOL

What a Visitor Says of It.

The call which appeared in Sunday's CONSTITUTION signed by Rev Benjamin Johnson, of the Reformed Episcopal church, and addressed to the newsboys of Atlanta, created considerable comment. The card invited all these little waifs, who belonged to no Sunday school to meet Mr. Johnson Sunday afternoon in the old library hall. It is not generally known how many newsboys there are in the city or what a

RECKLESS LIFE

they lead. Perhaps the gamins in Paris or the host of little vagabonds in New York do not see a darker picture of life than that which is thrust upon a third of the boys who cry themselves hoarse every day over an armful of newspapers. The manner in which some of them live is not known even to many of our citizens most deeply interested in the work of charity. How they roam about over the city, not knowing where, when night comes, they are to rest, with scarce rags enough to protect them from the sun or the cold, with just food enough to be kept always hungry, lying in dry goods boxes, or sleeping on grating and curbing close to the scene of their next morning's excitement, and with it all singing their songs all day as blithe as the lark and as thoughtless of trouble, these boys present a picture whose romance might enliven a fiction or beautify a poem.

Many of them are not connected with any Sunday school, and the call of Sunday morning attracted their attention. A gentleman who has long been prominently connected with Sunday schools in Atlanta took at once to the idea and resolved to go and see how it would work. He went to the hall at the appointed time and he writes the following notice of what he saw there.

"I went into the room and the first thing that met my gaze was a pleasant sight. Mr. Johnson was in the centre of the room and around him were a dozen little fellows,

SQUEELING AND SCRAMBLING

to get just as close as possible to their instructor He read then a selection from the Bible, and gave them a short lecture which they seemed greatly to enjoy. To the questions he propounded several gave very intelligent answers. They were neatly though poorly clad and seemed rather proud to be out of the streets and gutters and in such good company.

Mr Johnson has begun on the true missionary plan. He has offered prizes for that boy who will bring in the largest number of new pupils The school will meet at the same place next Sunday afternoon, and I expect to see thirty newsboys there Mr. Johnson needs help in this noble work which he has begun, and will continue with all his heart.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

This movement is likely to build up a permanent and interesting school here There are about one hundred newsboys here, and they have fully one hundred companions who are nearly always with them. Here is fine material for human work.

RAILROAD MEETING.

To be Held Here Next Wednesday.

A call has been issued for a grand meeting of southern railroad freight agents, to be held at the Kimball house, in this city, next Wednesday, the 22d instant. The call is signed by the following prominent railroad freight agents:

George Nason, general freight agent Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

S D Hubbard, Jr, general freight agent Western railroad of Alabama.

James R Ogden, general freight agent E T V G and M and C railroads.

Geo R Knox, general freight agent Nashville, C and S L R W.

A J Orme, general freight agent Atlanta and West Point railroad.

R A Anderson, general freight agent Western and Atlantic railroad

H M Cottingham, general freight agent Atlanta and C A L R W.

Charles L Fitch, general freight agent Mobile and Ohio railroad.

D B Morey, general freight agent New Orleans, Jackson and N railroad.

D E Williams, general freight agent Mobile and Girard railroad.

Henry M Drane, general freight agent Macon and Brunswick railroad.

Ray Knight, general freight agent Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad.

F W Clark, general freight agent Carolina Central railroad.

Sol Haas, general freight agent Richmond and Danville railroad.

B S Fitch, general freight agent Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

R S Carnes, general freight agent Memphis and L R railroad.

C H Crosby, general freight agent St Louis and So Eastern R W.

R A Bacon general freight agent Alabama and Chattanooga railroad.

The call states that the necessity for a uniform local classification of freight on the different railroads of the south, southeast and southwest has been long felt and has become so pressing as to demand some immediate action.

While it is not to be expected that all will agree, yet it is possible that a number of lines represented may agree on a uniform local classification, thereby forming a nucleus upon which to build a "southern joint local classification."

This would not interfere with each line's right to make special charges in its local classification on its own rails It is intended to avoid the necessity of each line's officials keeping a separate local classification of every other line at hand, to enable them to make rates from their own line to a local station on another line.

Any other business of importance to the freight departments of the lines named above will be in order.

The meeting will be important, and the presence of a large number of representative railroad men is certain.

Station House Report.

The following state arrests were made by the police yesterday:

Asa Seymour was arrested on a telegram from Griffin. The jailer of that city, Mr. Jones, came up at 2 o'clock to get the prisoner. He will probably be carried to Griffin to-day. He is charged with gaming.

Adam Mitchell, colored, was arrested on charge of robbing a street car fare box He will have a preliminary hearing this morning before Justice Tanner.

THE RECORDER'S COURT

was quite lively yesterday. About twenty cases were called. Several were dismissed. The heaviest fine imposed was $10 and costs The total receipts of the morning were $44 Yesterday there were six or eight arrests for offences against city ordinances.

State Agricultural Society.

Yesterday morning about sixty delegates to the state agricultural society from all parts of the state went down to Newnan to attend the sessions of that body which began there yesterday. President Hardeman and Secretary Johnson went down on Monday Among those who passed through the city yesterday were some of the most successful planters in Georgia. They all were in fine spirits and anticipated a jolly time at their annual meeting The session of the body will probably continue until Friday night.

Another large party will go to Newnan this morning, in which will be several prominent Atlanta men.

Letter of Thanks.

WEST END, August 13th, 1877.

Our thanks are due, and cordially tendered, to Capt Toy and his men of Fire Company No 2, to Capt. Bose and his men of Fire Company No 3, to Marshal Lewis Cook and his men of West End, to the United States soldiers for their good will and noble efforts to save our property on the night of the 12th, during the terrible fire which destroyed our beautiful home. May God reward them better than we shall ever be able to do. We also tender our cordial thanks to the many citizens and neighbors for their sympathy and favors on this distressing occasion

J. NORCROSS,
V. C. NORCROSS,
245 aug15 1t LYDIA F. NORCROSS.

—For the benefit of those living in the country we would state these facts: DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is manufactured from the purest known ingredients, among them cream-tartar made expressly from grape juice. It acts like a charm in all articles of food made from flour.

Something Must "Bust."

When an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body, what will be the consequence? If Bailey's Saline Aperient, at 50 cents per bottle, is warranted equally as large and as good as any, comes in contact with the dollar preparations, what will be the consequences? He who runs may read the fate. Try one dose, all who are afflicted with a constipated habit, torpid liver or deranged stomach. d&wlw

"Picture Gallery."

List of prizes offered by the committee: Handsome set of Jewelry—beautiful Necklace and Cross; handsome Guitar, Gold-headed Cane and valuable piece of silver. Send in the names of your friends and secure them.

246 aug 5...1t

Atlanta Musical Institute,

67 WHITEHALL STREET.

Branches taught: Pianoforte, Organ, Harmony; English German and Italian Singing. Cultivation of the Voice, Solo, Chorus and Class Singing, Singing at Sight; Violin and other Orchestral Instruments. During the absence of Mad. Schultze, Piano Instruction will be given by Mrs. Monroe, a talented and exquisite Pianist Terms: Private Lesson $6 00 per month. Class Lessons $1 00 per month

Over one hundred and fifty free lessons are given by the Institute during the season in Singing at Sight, Popular Harmony and Chorus Singing; also, Concerts, Recitals, etc, free to pupils Only first class artists are teaching at the Institute. E. A. SCHULTZE.

155 aug10...d2w

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."*

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."*

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years. *"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day."* R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever. *"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude."* F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DR. RICE,

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

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223 aug5—d&wly

OBSTACLES to MARRIAGE

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. **Manhood Restored.** Impediments to marriage removed New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

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334 may15..d1yr

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Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT.

80 july4..d& wtf

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Victims of youthful imprudence who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.** oct20–deod&w1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec5,1876 –d&w1y

SUFFERERS from **LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS,** or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the **so-called** remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St., Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured,** and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that **has and can** can agreeably treat these ailments **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured. 485 apr28...d1y&24days

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. **$3** per case. Sent by express anywhere Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York Druggists supplied.

61 aug5,1877...d1y

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Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1..d6m Kingston, G

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Will sell for barter. Address

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

30 may 20–d&w f

Educational.

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Principal,
276 july15–d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute,

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys,

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS,
456 july26..d1m PRINCIPAL.

EDGEWORTH

School for Young Ladies,

No 59 Franklin Street,

Balimore, Maryland.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will begin THURSday, September 20th, 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

342 july19...d1m

Southern Female College,

AT

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 35th annual session the 26th of September, and closes June 19th, without vacation. In addition to the present commodious buildings, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be erected this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthenics and vocal music free. Board, with washing, lights and fuel, $155 per annum Tuition, $50; Music $50; Art, $25 to $50 Write for Catalogue Correspondence solicited.

373 july21...deod1m I. F. COX. Pres't.

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens **15th September** For circular of special information, address **WILLIAM R. ABBOTT. Principal, Bellevue, P. O.**

July10...deod2m

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE Fall Session of this popular and established Institution will open August 20, 1877 Board and Tuition in the literary department for four months, will cost in advance, only $68 80
Music extra (if desired) 20 00
French Painting or Drawing (extra) 12 00

Arrangements have been made for securing the services of Rev. H. C. Hornady, A. M., who, at an early day, will give his best efforts to enlarge the efficiency and useful of the Institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the Arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to.
R. T. ASBURY, President, or
S. G. HILLYER, D D.
374 july21 d1m thur tues sun

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Full Classical and Commercial Course.

THIS COLLEGE, situated on a delightful eminence, two miles from the city of Macon with splendid grounds and healthy location. offers every advantage to the student for exercise and health.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 25th, 1877.

For particulars send for Catalogue.
REV. C. P. GABOURY,
466 july27 deod1m President.

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, ranks among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States Great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 29th, 1877.

Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240.

For catalogue and full information, address
REV. W. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
384 july22...deod&w6w Staunton, Va.

Vanderbilt University.

THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877 Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical Department, free; in Literary Department, $50; in Law Department, $80; other fees, $15.

The Medical Department will open October 1 Fee for attendance, $65.

For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Tenn.

L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.
342 july..d2taw&w1m

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provision is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

FRANCIS H SMITH,
357 july20..deod1m&twee5 Superintendent.

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full: the curriculum thorough; the discipline rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous.

For further information apply to
ATTICUS G HAYGOOD, President,
418 july22...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17..d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.......................RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th

The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training*.

Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, *in advance*. 440 july25...d1m

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogue apply to
Rev W. C. BASS, D. D., President, or
Rev. C W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

Home School for Young Ladies.

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI, } ....Associate
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI, } Principals

NEXT Scholastic Year opens on Wednesday, September 19th, 1877.

For circular and particulars refer to Principals

141 aug9..d1w

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842. Principals –MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN. JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.

349 july19...deod2m

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united ty the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.

188 apr14 deun&wed.to,june30, 1878.

Educational.

Georgia Female College,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

THE FALL TERM of this popular institution begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers, Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music, Painting and Languages extra. No charge for Calisthenics. For full particulars address Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE, Principal.

49 aug4 d3m

LaGrange Female College

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will open AUGUST 22d instant, (and not on the 15th as stated in the late Catalogue) under a full Board of Instruction.

Mrs. C. E. MALLARD, a most accomplished and experienced Teacher, will have charge of the Music Department.

Expense for board, washing, lights, fuel, literary tuition and incidentals, $82 00.

For further information address
J. R. MAYSON, President.
42 aug3...deod1m

Atlanta Medical College,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE Twentieth Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15 1877, and close March 1, 1878.

FACULTY:

A. W. GRIGGS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice.

J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D., Professor of Physiology

V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.

A. W. CALHOUN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology.

J. H. LOGAN A. M. M. D., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.

JNO. T. BANKS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

C. W. NUTTING, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Send for Announcement, giving full information. JNO THAD. JOHNSON,
65 aug5...d&w1m d sun wed Dean.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

THE leading institution of the southwest; Ashland the home of Henry Clay, and Old Transylvania, with 450 acres of beautiful grounds, the sites of the several Colleges. The **College of Arts, Agriculture, and Mechanics, Law, Commerce and Medicine,** will open on the 10th of September, with a corps of twenty-five able Professors and Instructors, including the one of Biblical Literature, etc.

Students from 27 states and foreign countries last session. Unusual facilities for cheap and thorough education. For catalogues address
J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.
225 aug14...d&w2t

HAMILTON FEMALE COLLEGE,

(Formerly Hocker College,)

Lexington, Kentucky.

WELL-SELECTED course of study. Special departments for all Ornamental Branches. Faculty large, able and experienced. Extensive grounds for recreation. Excellent buildings, 160x88 feet, 4 stories, containing 125 apartments—commodious chapel, nice recitation ornamental, play and bath rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young ladies occupy a room. Cost of improvements $100,000 Charges as low as any school offering equal advantages in the United States Session begins September 10, 1877. For terms, catalogues and further particulars, address J. T. PATTERSON, President.

224 aug14...d6t

KENTUCKY Military Institute.

Thirty-Second Annual Session Begins First Monday in September, 1877.

FULL and able College Faculty. Preparatory Course thorough College Course as extensive as those of any institution of learning in the United States. Happy blending of the Family and Military methods of government Pupils can obtain a Preparatory and Collegiate Course at as little cost as at any College in the land. The Commercial Science receives adequate attention. Mode of instruction peculiar, and tends to success. Short suggestive Essays on Mode of Government and Instruction pursued at the K M I. sent free on application. The healthful nature of location is too well known to require comment. Farmdale P. O. Franklin county, Ky.

223 aug14...wed,sat&sun&wkly5w

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. R. H. PHILLIPS Rector, assisted by a full corps of experienced officers The 33d annual session will commence Sept 12th, 1877. Buildings lighted with gas and hot and cold water. Heated by steam. Extensive grounds. Patronage from 19 states. School first class. Terms moderate. Seven churches within 3 minutes walk. For catalogue address the Rector.

422 july28d2taw1m sat wed w1m

St. George's Hall for Boys,

14 MILES from Baltimore, on the Western Maryland Railroad, re-opens September 5, 1877. Advantages—accommodation and Situation unsurpassed. Terms $250 to $300 per ten months, according to age. Address PROF. JAS C. KINEAR, A. M., Reisterstown, Md.

192 july10...w2m

Engineering.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instructions very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. WM L. ADAMS, Director.

1 aug1...d1mo

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Thursday, August 30th, 1877,

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1 Prize of	$25,000
1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	10,000
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20 Prizes of $1,000 each	20,000
40 Prizes of $500 each	20,000
100 Prizes of $200 each	20,000
300 Prizes of $100 each	30,000
500 Prizes 50 each	25,000
6000 Prizes of $10 each	60,000

6,972 Cash Prizes, amounting to $310 000

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50
11 Tickets $100, 33½ Tickets $300,
56½ Tickets $500

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G W. Barrow & Co.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere Send references with application to prevent delay.

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425 july24..d2awin july deod in aug w 2t in july and 1st, 2d 3d w in aug 26t

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WM. E. TANNER & CO.,

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Canal, 6th and 7th Streets,

RICHMOND...... ....VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass and Iron for Railroads, Mills, Bridges, Narrow Gauge Locomotives.

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Keep your money in the South, other thing being equal.

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454 july26 d4w3m

Fertilizers

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO TURNIPS and other Root Crops, for sale, retail or by ton, at MARK W JOHNSON & CO'S.

338 july18..d2t&w4w

Examination of Teachers

AN EXAMINATION of applicants for position of Assistant Teacher in the Storrs School (colored) will be held on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH,

at the Superintendent's Office, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, commencing at 9 a.m There are five vacancies, and the Board of Education will elect to those positions five colored teachers if, upon examination, such shall be found qualified.

By order of Board of Education. 210 aug12d1w

Legal.

Fulton Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, being part land lot No 78 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting twenty seven and a half (27½) feet on Peachtree street and running back east one hundred and twenty five (125) feet, bounded south by property formerly owned by Lovejoy. The interest levied on and to be sold being the reversionary interest in the above described property as described in deed made April 20, 1870, by W A Chisolm to M B Chisolm and recorded in clerk's office of superior court; levied on as the property of W P Chisolm by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B Pendley for the use of officers of court vs. Willis P Chisolm; also a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Jones for use of officers of court vs. W P Chisolm and Samuel Bard.

Also, at the same time and place, the half undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of Larkin Davis, Trenholm lot fronting twenty-five feet on the northwest side of Peters street, and running back northwest along Trenholm street one hundred and five-tenths feet to Booth's Alley, same width as front together, with the improvements thereto belonging; levied on as the property of Mrs. C. Deneen by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1020th district G M., in favor of J A Scott, for the use of J. W. Winfield, vs. Mrs. C. Deneen.

Also, at the same time and place, two acres of land, more or less, on Forest avenue and Collins street, in Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at the corner of W. H. Venable and R Arnold on south side of Forest avenue and running thence two hundred feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of Forest avenue and Collins street, thence south along the line of Collins street four hundred feet to line of lot formerly owned by Robert Clarke, thence two hundred feet west along the line of Reuben Arnold to the line of W H. Venable, thence north along the line of Arnold and Venable two hundred feet to the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1234th district G. M., in favor of Sciples & Sons vs. Reuben Arnold; also to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. issued by tax collector Fulton county for his tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon fronting ninety-four feet on Garnett street and running square back a distance of ninety-two feet to Titlebaum's alley, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the synagogue on the west and a private ten foot alley on the east, and known as No. 51 on said Garnett street, part of land lot No. 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and now occupied by Jacob Elsas. Levied on as the property of J. W. Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1139th district, G M., Coweta county, Ga., in favor of Henry W Duryee vs Post and Arnold. Levy made by I J Cook, L C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty feet, more or less, on State street and running back one hundred feet, more or less, adjoining a vacant lot formerly owned by Wallace and Seago on the west, and a twenty-foot alley on the east, next to Hampton Smith's property. Levied on as the property of Oscar Young, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from the justices court of the 1234th district, G. M., in favor of W. S. Bell vs. Oscar Young, Levy made by William Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon commencing at the northeast corner of Decatur and Moore streets and running east along Decatur street thirty five feet and five inches, thence due north one hundred and ten feet thence due west thirty five feet and five inches, thence due south along Moore street one hundred and ten feet to beginning point, being part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John J. Thrasher, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Neal vs R J Massey, principal, and J J Thrasher, indorser. Property pointed out by J T Glenn, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot one hundred and twelve, in the 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 40 feet on Mason & Turner's ferry road, and running back 93 feet, bounded west by Pace's lot, and east by Kimbro. The west front corner of said lot is 80 feet east from the crossing of Jackson street and said Mason & Turner's ferry road. Levied on as the property of Alexander Wade, by virtue of an attachment fi fa. issued from the justices court of the 469th district, G. M., in favor of W. L. Sterling vs. Alexander Wade. Levy made by H. E Jones, L. C., and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, all that property, land and tenements situated at the corner of Fort and Houston streets, in the fourth ward, of the city of Atlanta, containing four acres, more or less, with about thirteen buildings, many of which are double houses, known as "Garden Ellis," in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property of Wm. D Ellis, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt vs. Wm. D. Ellis Said property sold at the risk of William L Ellis, agent for his wife, Mary Gazlenn Ellis, purchaser at a former sale, who failed to comply with the terms of said sale. Also sold to satisfy his state and county tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a stock of drugs and a lot of household goods, consisting of furniture, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, &c. Levied on as the property of Conrad Winges, by virtue of, and to satisfy a distress warrant issued in favor of Jno M Holbrook, trustee, vs Conrad Winges

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frances and Haslett, part of land lot No 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Brotherton street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gaskill and Bowen, part of land lot No. 77 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x80 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Bowen and Sanders by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1874, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Randolph and Harris streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Belknapp and Orme, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Sparks and Tye by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place the following real estate situated, lying and being in the county of Fulton in said State, containing 14½ acres, more or less, as follows: That portion of said land lying west of the 45 feet alley or street mentioned in deed to one John Hill Davis and wife from Pope, dated 21st of March, 1860, and running east to land of W. T. Gunby, and south to Decatur street, and north to land of F. P. Rice, except four or five acres of land which had been sold off of said parcel prior to first of March, 1876, to-wit: Lot No. 9 of subdivision by Wallace & Fowler, fronting Waddell street 165 feet and extending back 275 feet to Waddell street, and fronting Waddell street 125 feet. Also, lots 7 and 8 of said tract, which together contain about 300x210 feet, situated on Wallace and Waddell streets, said exceptions being more fully described in deeds from H. L. Wilson, Alex. M. Wallace and J. D. Waddell to Mrs C. B. Barren, recorded in the Clerk's office, Fulton Superior Court in book U, page 398 and 399 Levied on as the property of H. L. Wilson, J D Waddell and A M Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas, one a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cox & Hill vs. H. L Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace, and another issued from the Justice's Court of the 1234th District, G. M., in favor of John M. Hill vs H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace and the other in favor of Marietta Savings bank vs Trustees Georgia State Lottery.

98 aug5 A M. PERKERSON, Sheriff

Executor's Sale.

A Chance for Farmers of Small Means to Buy a Home

IN ONE THE

Best Sections of Georgia,

ON THE EASIEST OF TERMS.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Fayetteville, of said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1877, during the legal hours of sale, and at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, the following lots and parts of lots of land whereon Dr B. O. Jones resided at the time of his death, in the seventh district of said county, viz:

Land Lot No. 89, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less.

Land Lot No. 90, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less.

Land Lot No. 91, consisting of 150 acres more or less.

Land Lot No. 92, consisting of 101¼ acres more or less.

Land Lot No. 103, consisting of 101¼ acres, more or less.

Land Lot No. 69, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less,

Making a total of 960 acres, the same being all of that splendid and famous body of lands belonging to the estate B. O. Jones, deceased, on Flat Creek, in Fayette county, Georgia. It is located in one of the productive, healthy and desirable portions of the State.

This land has been carefully surveyed, mapped, and divided into ten lots, three of which have 65 acres each, three 101¼ acres each, and the other four having respectively 91, 109, 119, and 169 acres. Considering the fact that the land lies in one of the best farming regions in Georgia, the amount of woodland is unusually large compared to the cleared land, being in a few divisions almost equal.

On one of these Divisions is a Splendid Mill Site.

TERMS—*One fourth Cash: the remaining three fourths in* ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR YEARS with interest at 10 per cent. Bond for titles given.

For more definite information send to Executor No. 71 W, Simpson street Atlanta, Georgia, and get plat. J. A. RICHARDSON, Executor of B O. Jones, deceased.

216 aug12..d sun&w to oct2

Military Clothing

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 469 july27..deod3m

Peach Seed

WANTED BY

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

32 and 34 Alabama street.

237 july18...d3taw4w

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, **No. 12 Wall St., New York,** make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports free. oct31

Book Binding, &c.

Are You Getting Ready for Business?

PRINTING!

Book Binding

—AND—

Blank Book

MANUFACTORY.

Ruling in all Styles.

Count the Sheets!

Compare the Work!

Examine your Bills!

Before Contracting Elsewhere

AS GOOD BINDING IS DONE IN OUR BINDERY AS ELSEWHERE, AND AT AS

LOW RATES.

Give us your Orders!

Save Money! and

Get Good Work

THE CONSTITUTION

STEAM

Printing and Binding House,

BROAD STREET,

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	7 35 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakely Extension leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah,
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon,

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 23, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad, in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens	4:50 p m
Arrive Lula	6 50 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	4:00 p m
Leave Lula	7:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	9 45 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula

J. M. EDWARDS
June 24 1877..dtf Superintendent.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 5 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7 10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	7:45 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	3:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	10:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	8:50 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	4:00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, daily except Sunday, connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45 p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a m

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		6:45 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	11:50 a m
Arrive at Black hear	"	5:20 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	5 0 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	9:05 a m
Leave Jesup	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	2:36 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Dupont at	5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman at	9 00 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Quitman at	3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	6:45 p m

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
H. S. HAINES,
july30..dtf General Superintendent.

SUMMER, 1877.

THE GREAT

Kennesaw Route

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.30am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 11:15 p m, Lynchburg 9:15 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:20 p m.

7.30am. Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p m.

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.30am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 3:30 a m, St. Louis 6.30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m. Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville Without change.

7.30am. Texas Express, (daily) arrives at Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Poplar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m Nashville 5 00 a m, Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 3:00 p m, Chicago 7:20 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.

2.35pm. Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10.25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m

2.35pm Lightning Express, north arrives Bristol 4:10 am, Lynchburg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 p m, Baltimore 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3:30 a m, New York 7:00 a m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta daily by this train for Philadelphia and are attached at Washington, this train carrying Pullman car for New York—virtually no change of cars from Atlanta to New York.

The Kennesaw route has made the quickest time on record between Atlanta and Washington.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturdays only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.

5.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays,) stops at all stations.

THIS IS

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO TEXAS

FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
J uneo1dtf ATLANTA GA

Northeastern Railroad

OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ATHENS, GA., July 21, 1877.

IN order to accommodate visitors to the University Commencement an extra train will be run on Northeastern Railroad during the week, beginning July 30th, 1877, as follows:

Leave Athens	3 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	5 00 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via Air-Line	8 15 a m
Leave Lula	5 30 a m
Arrive at Athens	7 45 a m

This train makes close connection going from Athens to Atlanta. The present schedule of regular train makes close connection to Athens—leaving Atlanta at 4 00 p. m.

Round Trip Tickets to Commencement for One Fare. JAMES M. EDWARDS,
july24...d2w Superintendent.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of McCandless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:

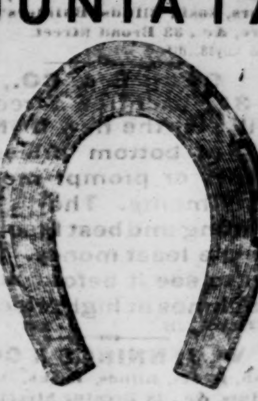
R. Turner, Mount Airy, 1 bbl Mdse.
I. Guthman, Atlanta, ½ bbl. Cider
D. N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
E Murphey, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Atlanta, 1 lot Household goods.
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta, 1 Sewing Machine.
ROBERT SCHMIDT,
135 aug8...d1aw1m Agent.

Horseshoes, Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JUNIATA



HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

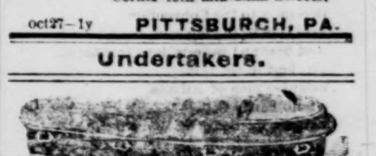
Cut Nails & Spikes,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.

Goods warranted equal to any in the market Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets.

oct27–1y **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Undertakers.



C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

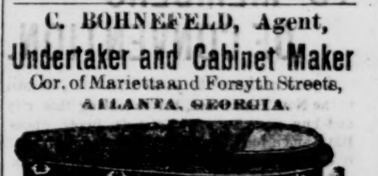
Bodies preserved by the freezing process. Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15-d1y

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art, with greatly reduced prices. Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

mar9... aug28–eod1y

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street

439 july24, 1877...d6m

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov28,1876—d1y

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,

Attorney at Law

GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,

40 Marietta Street,

ATLANTA......................GEORGIA

71 aprs 1877 d6m

ASA M. JACKSON. L. W. THOMAS

JACKSON & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

718 may9 1877...d1y

J. B. REDWINE,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James' Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 389 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877–d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga. feb1,1877—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.

feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, resident Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. John P. King, President of Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G Harris, President Southern Mutual Ins Co., Athens, Ga. Claims collected in any part of the State feb26,1877–d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese. Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo W. Adair. june9–dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31-dtf

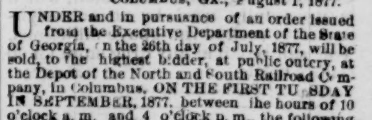
O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22–dtf

Attention, Capitalists!!



SALE OF

North and South Railroad.

OFFICE OF NORTH AND SOUTH R. R. CO.,
COLUMBUS, GA., August 1, 1877.

UNDER and in pursuance of an order issued from the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, on the 26th day of July, 1877, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the Depot of the North and South Railroad Company, in Columbus, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., the following property, to-wit:

All the property of the North & South Railroad, now in my possession as Agent for the State, consisting as follows:

The Charter of said Road, with all of its rights and franchise from Columbus to Rome, all of which has been surveyed, and about 64 miles graded, 20 miles laid with "T" rail, 30 pounds per yard, now in operation (gauge 3 feet), 1,551 feet turnouts, 3 depot buildings, 6 shanties, 1 locomotive and equipment, 1 first class passenger car, 1 second class passenger car, 1 small four wheel baggage car, 4 freight box cars, 10 platform cars, 1 lever car, 2 pole cars, 2,153 pounds railroad spikes, 1 set section master's tools (10 hands), 4 car bumpers, 1 oil tank, 2 heating stoves, 1 engineer's box for stationary, 2 pine tables, 4 extra grease boxes, 1 water bucket, dipper and wash pan, 1 wash stand, 1 common pine wardrobe, 5 common chairs, 1 letter press, 2 office desks, 9 paper files, 1 Fairbank's scales, 1 vise, 1 iron safe (second hand). undivided half of lot 23 Floyd county, Georgia, 160 acres.

Said sale to be made for cash or for bonds of this State, or for bonds of the Company endorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved October 24, 1870.

WM. REDD, JR.,
Agent of the State of Georgia.
51 aug4...d1aw4w

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-3m

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july18..dtf

CRAICE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street.
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30..d1y

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c, 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m f o l

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Picture Gallery—Prizes offered.
Letter of Thanks—Jonathan Norcross.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Something must "Bust."
Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.
"Bazar," W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.
For Sale—Two Milch Cows.
Wanted—Situation as Cook or Chambermaid.
The best opportunity.
For Sale—Cox, Hill & Thompson.
Excursion on the Georgia Railroad.
Wanted to Hire—Horse and Wagon.
Special accommodations.
Delegates to the Convention.
Free ride to the big sale.
Iced beer and watermelons free for all.
The best in Georgia.
Business men of Atlanta.
Grand Fancy Ball.
Atlanta Academy of Medicine.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Great bargains will be offered during this week, at the New York Store in Trunks and Satchels, and Shoes, Boots and Hats.
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall Str.
178 aug12...d3t sun wed fri ft. ul. in'x

TO MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

I will make it to your interest, to call at the New York Store, before leaving this city and buy your Trunks, Satchels, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and a full supply of Dry Goods, as I shall offer you special inducements during this week. A word to the wise is sufficient.
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall St.
178 aug12..d3t sun wed fri 1st col 4p

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.
349 apr22..deod&wsowtf

Sets of Teeth made of the best material from $2 to $8 per set, (actual cost 25 cents and $2 per set,) at Dental office of Dr Hurd, 66½ Whitehall street. 193 aug12...tf

Special accommodations will be provided for any ladies who wish to attend our sale at Edgewood this afternoon.
251 aug15—1t JOYNER & FRIERSON.

Very Important.

Our counters must be clear inside of two weeks to receive a large stock of fall goods. To accomplish this we have organized, and will continue for the next TEN DAYS,

A Clean Sweep Sale,
A Clean Sweep Sale

of elegant ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

We have made reductions that will astonish you. The prices are so low it will pay you as an investment to buy now.

Suits formerly sold for $14, we have reduced to $8.
Pants formerly sold for $6, we have reduced to $4,

and so on throughout our entire stock.

Don't put this aside—cut it out, and come and satisfy yourself.

These sales are peremptory.
HAAS BROS.,
O. K. Clothing Store
32 Whitehall Street.
212 aug 12—3t sun.wed&fri

Delegates to the convention and visitors to our city are cordially invited to attend our big sale at Edgewood this afternoon. Free ride and refreshments.
251 aug15—1t JOYNER & FRIERSON.

Gold fillings made for 50 cents, (actual cost about ten cents for filling,) at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 66½ Whitehall street.
193 aug12...tf

Business men of Atlanta, you are requested to attend our Edgewood sale this afternoon. Leave your business a little while and enjoy a pleasant afternoon in a beautiful grove.
251 aug15-1t

On meeting a friend the first inquiry is always regarding his health. Why? Because health is of the first consideration; yet many will sit in a cold, damp theatre, regardless of weak lungs and hacking cough. Discard some of the ephemeral pleasures of the day, such as theatre-going, cigar smoking, &c., and invest your small change in something that will be a lasting benefit. For instance, Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar costs only 50 cents, and will cure your Cough, Cold, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Try it.
411 apr25..deowlwly&weow

Free rides to and from our big sale of 90 Edgewood lots at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day.
251 aug15—1t JOYNER & FRIERSON.

THE following note was picked up on the street yesterday, can be had by calling at this office:

DEAR JOSH: Please come home. We need you very much, as several sad accidents have befallen us. John sprained his ankle badly, and Sarah's frosted feet are troubling her. My corns are increasing in number and severity, and the knots on our mule's back are growing larger. Uncle Dick is laid up with the Rheumatism, so do come home, and bring a bottle of Coussens' Lightning Liniment, which is successfully used by all our neighbors, for each of the above afflictions. You can buy it at any drug store for 50 cents a bottle. MARY.
411 apr25..deowly&weowly

Teeth extracted for 25 cents—with gas, 50 cents, at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 66½ whitehall street. 193 aug12...tf

Grand Fancy Ball
At New Holland on Friday, 17th inst. Round trip $6, including hotel and railroad fare, until Monday morning. aug15...2t

The best in Georgia—90 splendid suburban Lots, by Joyner & Frierson.—We will sell this afternoon, on the premises, 90 of the most beautiful and desirable suburban lots in the state, located just outside of city limits, on Georgia railroad, in Edgewood. Society, health, water and local advantages cannot be excelled. A special train will start from Whitehall crossing at precisely 3 o'clock, p. m. Free ride and plenty of iced beer and watermelons for all. Public invited, and requested to be at the cars by 3 o'clock.
JOYNER & FRIERSON,
251 aug15...1t Real Estate Agents.

ATLANTA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Meeting Saturday—Display of Peaches, Grapes, Figs, Plums, Apples, Pears and Other Fruits.

The regular weekly meeting of the Atlanta pomological society was held Saturday morning at the department of agriculture.

The attendance was good. President Robinson was in the chair.

Mr M Cole, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The tables were covered with a fine display of fruits exhibited by the following gentlemen:

By Mark W Johnson—Peaches—Tuft's Seedling. Pears—Belle Lucrative. Peaches—Health's free, Vanyant's Superb, Early Tillotson, Grapes—Concord, Agawan, Salem, Maxatawny.

By George H Hyads—Peaches—Lemon Cling, Stump the World. Pears—Bartlett, Buffecoon Seckle. Plums—Coe's Golden Drop. Grapes Concord, Ives, Clinton, Iona, Wilder, Gothe.

By W. P. Robinson: Apples—Yellow Horse Julien, Taunton, Mary Myers, Ferdinand, Tuscaloosa, July, Oconee Greening, Farrar's Summer. Pears—Bartlett, Belle Lucretive, Des Nomes, Beurre Gahault, Urbuneste, Seckle, Avedales, St. Germania, Howell. Peaches—Blacks' Seedling, Red Cheek Melocoton, Tinsley's Superb, Picquett's Late, Stump the World, Pace or Columbia, Georgia Cling, Camak's Newington, Tippecanoe, Golden Dwarf, Old Mixon Free, New York White Cling.

Grapes — Concord, Hartford, Maxatawny, Diana, Delaware, Wilder, Martha, Merrimac, Massasait, Fox grape, Rogers No. 23.

By W. A. Bass—Apples—Farrar's Summer, Red Margaret, Horse.

Peaches—Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Large White Cling.

Pears—Bartlett, Belle Lucrative.

Grapes—Clinton, Concord, Delaware. Ives, Perkins, Maxatawny.

By M. Cole—Grapes—Maxatawny, Martha, Ives, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Forton's Virginia.

Peaches—Red Cheek Melocoton, Atlanta, Orange Cling, Brown's Tree, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Trees, Tippecanoe, Pace or Columbia. Pears—Bartlett, Buffenn Louise Bount de Jersey, Seckel. Plums—Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop.

By W. Jennings—Grapes, Perkins, Catawba. Clinton. Taylor's Ballet, Goethe, Maxatawny.

By L. H. Hall—Grapes—Catawba and one unknown variety.

Samuel Hape, grapes—Marton's Virginia, Salem, Iowa, Delaware.

A discussion was had on the Sand Pear, specimens of which were brought from the state horticultural fair. It was the sense of the society that the pear is third rate in flavor. It is, however, of good appearance and is very hardy. It is cultivated with remarkable success in Southern Georgia.

There was a general interchange of views as to the culture of grapes, the general opinion being that it is dangerous for vines to bear too heavily.

Mr. Richard Peters reported that he once saw a vineyard at Tunnell Hill where the vines bore as much as thirty pounds each, and that they never bore again. It was said by several members that if a vine can be made to produce at once wood and fruit it is in a normal condition and will thrive. The cause of the failure of vines often is that they run to fruit and do not produce enough wood to sustain them.

Dr. Hape stated that he recently visited the vineyard of Mr Woodruff, near Griffin, and saw there a magnificent crop, such as he never saw before. He says the vineyard will produce at least 100,000 pounds of fruit.

After further discussion the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Henry R. Harris, Jr., the model young farmer of Meriwether county, is in the city.

—Sam Martin has returned to the city after an absence of six weeks in Tennessee.

—Mr. J. Q. Nolan, of McDonough, the youngest delegate to the State Agricultural convention, passed through the city yesterday.

—Professor John T. Graves, of West Point, who once took a dose of Atlanta journalism, paid us a call yesterday.

—Colonel Bill Tumlin is organizing his particular party to go to Gainesville next Saturday. As an excursion manager, he is a complete success.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball are the following: G A Mell, Savannah; Robert Trippe, Cartersville; S W Jordan, Philadelphia; J J McDonald, Cuthbert; George M Taylor, Virginia.

—Walter R. Brown has removed his law office to two elegant rooms—the best in the city—in Kidd's Centennial building, Whitehall street.

—Mr. J. H. Wilkinson who has been so long connected with the wholesale house of M. & J. C. Kiser, is now with the well-known firm of Crane, Boylston & Co. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the most popular salesmen in the country, and is an expert in his business. His connection with Messrs. Crane, Boylston & Co. will add largely to the popularity of that firm.

—In referring to Judge McCutchen in the article in our last issue several typographical errors occurred. We said that "we heard one of the judges remark not long since that he (Judge McCutchens) made fewer mistakes than any judge whose work came before the supreme court. He is certainly a model judge." The printer made us say he was a modest judge, which is true, but did not suit in that connection.

—The following gentlemen are in the city attending the supreme court: Hon. N. L. Hutchins, of Lawrenceville; Col. W. W. Clarke, Covington; Samuel Lumpkin, Lexington, and Hon. Amos T. Akerman, of Cartersville; Col. J. L. Langston and Col. Joseph N. Dorsey, of Gainesville.

—Dr. D. G. Hunt and Mr. W. C. Carter, of Dalton; P. G. Berkman, Atlanta; K. P. Boone, Gainesville, Judge B. H. Bigham, Lagrange, are at the Markham House.

—Clarksville is said to be full of resorters. Major A. Leyden's family are there for the summer in their elegant residence. It was so cool Sunday morning that fires were built in several houses in the town.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF DOCKETS.

Western Circuit	11	Flint Circuit	28
Northern Circuit	11	Coweta Circuit	10
Atlanta Circuit	25	Rome Circuit	21
Southern Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	9
Oconee Circuit	6	Augusta Circuit	12
Albany Circuit	21	Middle Circuit	5
Southwestern Circuit	36	Ocmulgee Circuit	15
Pataula Circuit	13	Eastern Circuit	26
Chattahoochee Circuit	23	Brunswick Circuit	1
Macon Circuit	21		

ATLANTA, GA., August 14, 1877.

Mr McClatchy and Mr A S Clayton were admitted to the bar upon taking the usual oath.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

No 5. Howell vs Glover. Complaint, from Cobb, argued.

Irwin, McClatchy & Irwin, for plaintiff in error.

W T & W J Winn, contra.

No 7. Arwood vs State. Murder, from Pickens, argued

H P Bell & Son; W H Simmons, for plaintiff in error

Thos F Greer, solicitor general, by Day & Harralson, contra

No 8. Governor of Georgia vs Craig et al Motion, from Fannin, argued.

Thos F Greer, solicitor general, by H P Bell and Frank Harralson, for plaintiff in error

W T Crane, by W P Price, contra.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 1. Jennings vs State. Burglary, from Oconee.

Emory Speer, by A S Clayton and Frank Harralson, for plaintiff in error.

A L Mitchell, solicitor general, by Jackson & Lumpkin for the State.

Pending the argument of A S Clayton, Esq, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m to-morrow.

Very Important.

Our counters must be clear inside of two weeks to receive a large stock of fall goods. To accomplish this we have organized, and will continue for the next TEN DAYS,

A Clean Sweep Sale,
A Clean Sweep Sale

of elegant ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

We have made reductions that will astonish you. The prices are so low it will pay you as an investment to buy now.

Suits formerly sold for $14, we have reduced to $8.
Pants formerly sold for $6, we have reduced to $4,

and so on throughout our entire stock.

Don't put this aside—cut it out, and come and satisfy yourself.

These sales are peremptory.
HAAS BROS.,
O. K. Clothing Store,
32 Whitehall Street.
212 aug 12—d3t sun wed fri

PROPHETIC CANARIES.

A STORY THAT SHOULD BE PERUSED IN A COOL PLACE.

Colonel Alston Holds Communion With the Birds, and Immediately Flies in the Face of a Fortune.

Several months ago Gen. Gordon and Col. R. A. Alston were walking down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington city. They noticed a crowd standing on the sidewalk, and upon investigation discovered that the crowd had assembled around a portable stand upon which a

GRAVE AND SPECULATIVE GROUP OF CANARY BIRDS

were engaged in telling the fortunes of the bystanders.

The *modus operandi* was simple. A stranger would give one of the birds a nickel. The bird would then hop off to a basket sitting near by, and pick up a little envelope in his bill and carry it to the expectant customer. In this envelope he would find a small piece of paper, on which was printed the history of his future life—at least a canary bird's-eye view of it

GREATNESS UNBENDING ON THE STREET.

Moved by one of those unaccountable impulses, that operate with the great as well as the lowly, Gen. Gordon announced his purpose of trying his luck with the birds. He handed the wisest looking canary he could see a carefully selected nickel, and awaited the result. The bird returned with an envelope, which the senator opened. It announced that the senator "talked too much; had five children; and would live to be eighty-six years of age." The senator remarked that the first part of the fortune was not true; that the second was, and he hoped the third would be.

Upon this encouraging resume, Colonel Alston determined to have his fortune tried, so he chased a nickel into the corner of his breeches pocket and capturing one handed it to a likely looking bird, and requested him to move ahead with the panorama. The bird looked at the colonel carefully, as if he felt that the case in hand required his very finest judgment, and then moved off in a profoundly contemplative and reflective state. He soon returned with an envelope, which he delivered to the colonel. The first clause of the fortune was this: "You invite too many people to your house; many of those that you invite are not your friends." That much was true. The hospitality of Col Alston is as wild and as spontaneous as that of the Biblical gentleman who, when he had a wedding in his house, felt so good about it that he sent out the police to beat up his guests from the bushes and thickets. But the above was a small part of the prophecy.

A FORTUNE BY INHERITANCE PROMISED.

The printed slip went on to recite that the colonel would in a short time receive a large sum of money. He thought at first that this was tidings—dire but grateful—about his big fee which was then in the prospective. So the paper went on to say that he would receive this fortune as an inheritance, and that it would be the basis on which he would build to a definite prosperity.

HINTS OF REALIZATION.

He folded the scrap of paper in his pocket and went to Willard's, where he met Judge Lochrane. He was showing the paper to this genial gentleman with the big Irish heart, when he was interrupted by the exclamation:

"Why, my dear sir, your fortune is already left you. I saw this very day in the Baltimore Sun that John E. Alston, of Boston, had died, and had left a fortune of about six hundred thousand dollars to be divided among his heirs and relatives in the south."

Colonel Alston then hurried out to find the Baltimore Sun. He failed, however, and the matter dropped out of his mind. A day or two afterward Attorney General Devens asked him if he was any kin to J. E. Alston, of Boston, remarking that that gentleman had left a large fortune to be divided among his family. Colonel Alston replied carelessly and came to Georgia soon afterwards, and had very soon forgotten about the clear eyed canaries and their prophecy.

THE END OF THE RAINBOW IN SIGHT.

A few days ago, however, he received a printed copy of the will of James E Alston, addressed to him as one of the heirs of the estate. The will bequeathed various amounts to special heirs and then recited that the balance, amounting to $137,000, should be distributed to the heirs in Georgia and South Carolina, through the agency of Mr. Albert Glover. Col Alston yesterday received a letter, which we examined, from Mr. Albert Glover, announcing that he would be out to Georgia by soon to have a personal interview with Col Alston concerning the distribution, and announcing that he was bringing the matter to a close as rapidly as possible. Mr Ker Boyce, of Augusta, has the card upon which the fortune was printed, but Col A. has written to him for it, that he may be ready to meet the tide of inquiry that this article will turn loose upon him.

CAN IT BE BEATEN?

The above story is true in every particular It is a remarkable story in itself, but when taken in connection with the numerous miracles of luck that have been worked in behalf of Col Alston becomes much more remarkable. We predict that he will clear $50,000 by the little inheritance. Pretty good, considering that it come from a man that he never heard of.

SCALPING SIDNEY HERBERT.

A Call upon the Gallant "Majah" for the Facts.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—One Sidney Herbert, so called, who seems to be infected with that meddlesome nature so common among his associates before he had occasion to drop his real name and wander to this state—taking advantage of a personal explanation in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, uses the following language in his communication:

If there is any one thing disgraceful about the convention and its proceedings more worthy of condemnation than any other, it is the lobby that has sought to bribe, cajole, intimidate or bulldoze the members into proving recreant to their duty.

* * * * * * * *

Prominent members of the legislature rush here, and shaking their gory locks at the convention, cry out, "If you *dare* to reduce our pay, cut off our term of office, or infringe upon the domain of legislation, *we*, yes, WE will take the stump and defeat your work."

I pronounce these statements utterly false, and call upon this man to state who has been lobbying, trying to bribe, cajole, intimidate or bulldoze the members into proving recreant to their duty. This man Sidney Herbert has heretofore been fawning and bootlicking the members of the legislature, and is certainly very well acquainted with them. Now I call upon him to name the "prominent members of the legislature who rush here and shaking their gory looks at the convention cry out 'If you dare to reduce our pay, cut off our term of office or infringe upon the domain of legislation, *we* yes WE will take the stump and defeat your work.' Members of the legislature have the right to come and look on at the convention and an irresponsible scribbler has no right to misconstrue their motives. I am personally acquainted with all the members of the legislature who have visited the convention during the session, and I know they are incapable of the language and intentions attributed to them. I do not propose to silently permit such slanderous fasehoods to be published by this irresponsible correspondent.

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS,
Greatly Reduced in Price at
G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S,
33 Whitehall street.
171 aug11...dtf centre 2d or 3d col 4th p

Death of Peyton Randolph.

Peyton Randolph, the carpenter who fell from the Low building a week ago, breaking his thigh and severely injuring himself, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He suffered terribly from the day he was hurt to his death, and was unconscious at the end. Mr Randolph was a man of nearly fifty years. He was highly esteemed in the community. During the war he served four years under Captain Jim English, of our city, and there was no braver soldier in the regiment.

Since the war he has by his own efforts supported a wife, three children, a niece and his mother. He was a man of fine character and exemplary in all the relations he sustained. He leaves his family almost without a cent. The blow has fallen with terrible weight upon those who leaned for support on a strong arm whose work is done forever.

Kentucky Military Institute.

The thirty-second annual session of this institute will begin on the first Monday in September. The locality of the institute, its able faculty and its great reputation will attract young men from all parts of the country. There is in the course of instruction a happy blending of family and military methods of government. There are facilities afforded here which are seldom found elsewhere. Address Kentucky military institute, Farnsdale P. O., Franklin county, Kentucky, for full particulars.

Explosion on the Air Line Road—No Lives Lost.

Monday afternoon Engine No. 4, on the Air Line road, exploded near Mount Airy The engine was attached to a giant train and was standing still when the explosion occurred. There is no reason assigned for the accident as the engine was considered good and sound. It is somewhat remarkable that though the explosion was very violent,

NO ONE WAS HURT,

the engineer and fireman coming off perfectly safe. The boiler can, we learn, be repaired and the engine made better than ever. This is one of the first accidents of any kind that has occurred on this road in several months. In this case there is no blame attaching to any one.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.

The Attractions to be Presented

Colonel Thomas Hardeman, jr., president of the State Agricultural society, was in the city Monday looking out for the

COMING STATE FAIR.

Colonel Hardeman is very much encouraged at the outlook. He thinks the exhibition will be one of the finest ever seen in the south, and that the attendance will be in proportion. He has stirred the delegates up thoroughly on the question, and they will return to their constituents full of enthusiasm. Colonel Hardeman reports the crop in north Georgia, from which section the Atlanta fair always receives its largest proportion of visitors, the best known since the war. That section will be exceedingly prosperous and in exceedingly good humor this fall.

THE CELEBRITIES TO BE PRESENT.

A great many distinguished men have been invited to be present during the fair, and it is thought that Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, will certainly attend. General Gordon has joined with Colonel Hardeman in a letter that will be sure to bring him, if he can possibly leave. A large attendance of public men may be looked for

ABOUT HORSES AND RACING.

It is well known that the society has not allowed the executive committee to offer any prizes for horse-racing from the society's funds. But Colonel Hardeman authorizes the statement that if purses are raised by outside parties, the track of the association will be put in order and given to the use of the horsmen and their steeds, and that a certain time will be set apart each day for racing.

We learn that several of our merchants have already subscribed to purses to be offered, and that a large sum will be collected. These purses ought to be raised and advertised at once, so that the owners of racing stock in distant states might be apprised of what to expect, and might arrange to bring their stables to our fair. We hope to hear from our people very soon on this subject. It will be too late if it is delayed much longer.

We hope our citizens will send their children to Prof. Barnwell's music school in large numbers. He will do them good. You cannot find a better instructor.

Very Important.

Our counters must be clear inside of two weeks to receive a large stock of fall goods. To accomplish this we have organized, and will continue for the next TEN DAYS,

A Clean Sweep Sale!
A Clean Sweep Sale!

of elegant ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

We have made reductions that will astonish you. The prices are so low it will pay you as an investment to buy now.

Suits formerly sold for $14, we have reduced to $8.
Pants formerly sold for $6, we have reduced to $4.

and so on throughout our entire stock.

Don't put this aside—cut it out, and come and satisf yourself.

These sales are peremptory.
HAAS BROS.,
O. K. Clothing Store,
32 Whitehall Street.
212 aug 12—d3t sun wed fri

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The Lookout excursionists will leave the city at 7:30 this morning and return to-morrow night. They anticipate lots of fun for a little money.

—A large delegation will leave the city this morning for Decatur to attend the anniversary of the DeKalb county Sunday school association. Only one fare will be charged.

—There is not one-tenth as much typhoid fever in the city as some people suppose.

—A score or two of state university students are in the city spending part of their vacation.

—The proposition to raise a citizens' purse for races at the fair is popular and it only needs active men to take hold of it to insure a liberal subscription at once. At the fair of 1870 there was a citizens' purse of $2,500 and the finest racing ever seen here was the consequence.

—Atlanta is represented at each of the four Gainesville hotels, at New Holland, at the Sulphur Springs, in Hall county, at Porter springs, at Catoosa, at Toccoa, at Indian springs, at Warm Springs, and at White Sulphur, and at several of the Virginia springs. Our people are great resorters, and strangely, too, for our climate is as fine as can be found anywhere.

—The city ordinance relative to Sunday trading forbids the sale of cigars in drug stores, but lays no prohibition on soda or mineral waters.

—The new building of Crichton, Kennedy & Co. is fast approaching completion. It will be one of the handsomest in the city, and an ornament to Whitehall street.

—Bill posters will soon begin to adorn the city with the modest announcements of dramatic troupes, etc.

—The musquito crop is delightfully small this year.

—Three members of the convention, a visiting statesman from Cuthbert and two Atlanta gentlemen, created a decided sensation in Gainesville Sunday. They chartered the finest carriage in the place and visited every hotel for six miles around.

—It is proper to remark that the anniversary of the Young Men's Library association will be a truly interesting occasion.

—It is the opinion of some that Atlanta will get 100,000 bales of cotton during the season now about to open.

—The remains of Mr. Joe Boyd, who was killed by lightning up the Air-Line road Monday, were brought to the city yesterday. They were carried to LaGrange, his former home, yesterday afternoon, and were accompanied to the depot by the Gate City Guards.

—The public schools will begin again in about three weeks. Children are beginning to count the remaining days of vacation.

—It would be no exaggeration to say that there are a thousand visitors in Atlanta. Many of them will spend the entire summer here.

—There are several places on the sidewalks of Peachtree street that are sadly in need of attention. So many people pass along this thoroughfare and it is so finely adorned with handsome residences that its sidewalks should be kept in better order.

—An Atlanta bar keeper claims that he can mix one hundred different drinks.

—There is an idea abroad among young boys that sleeping car conductors have lots of fun and are paid like princes.

—It is amusing to a solid citizen to see the youthful correspondents at the convention leave their desks when the yeas and nays are called and rush to the galleries to be happy for ten minutes in the presence of some fair one.

—Messrs. Joyner & Frierson advertise a very large and important sale of real estate to take place this afternoon at Edgewood, on the Georgia railroad. Free transportation and refreshments will be provided, and we hope their sale will be largely attended by our business men and all who feel an interest in real estate transactions. The property is first class, and the society, water, health, beauty, and many other advantages of the Edgewood settlement are second to no place in the south. See their advertisements in other columns.

—Mr. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the Christian church, will preach a discourse on Prayer by special request, this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock. Members of the convention and the public are most cordially invited

—We regret to learn of the death of Henrietta, little daughter of Rev. H. C. Hornady, of Seno a, Georgia. The remains will reach the city by the Macon and Western railroad to-day at 2 o'clock, for interment at Oakland cemetery.

Ladies desiring to learn vocal music would do well to consult Prof. Barnwell at 68½ Whitehall street, (over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co's.) to-day.

DeKalb Sunday-school Association—Meeting To-day at Decatur.

The DeKalb county Sunday-school association is perhaps the largest and most flourishing in the state. It numbers about forty schools and its annual meetings are always impressive occasions. The anniversary to-day will be celebrated in the large tabernacle in Decatur, and a very large attendance is sure. A big delegation will go down from Atlanta at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, returning at 6 p m. Only one fare will be charged. All interested in Sunday-schools should attend.

Rupture Cured

BY

MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant
110 may29..dtf he lp

GAINESVILLE DOTS.

—It is estimated that there are now in Hall county fully 1,000 visitors. They come principally from Georgia, but the neighboring states furnish a great many of them.

—There was almost a quorum of the convention in Gainesville Sunday, and Bill Tumlin thought of calling the body to order.

—Col. P. F Lawshe of the Southron don't think the new constitution will ever be adopted.

—Among the Atlanta people at New Holland are senator Hill and wife, Gen A. Austell and family, H M. Cottingham and wife.

—The Richmond House is largely patronized, and under the management of Mr. J. B. Craig is quite popular.

—The mineral water at Gower spring is acquiring a wide fame.

—Colonel A. D. Candler is building a fine brick store on the square, which is soon to be occupied by Smith & Jenkins, two Atlanta boys, who are now among the tip top merchants of Gainesville.

—Sunday morning Senator Hill discussed "Faith" to a parlor full of interesting listeners at New Holland. His remarks were beautiful, and showed a deep and careful study of the subject. The talk was greatly enjoyed by a number of cultivated ladies and gentlemen, and it will not soon be forgotten by any who heard it.

—The cities in the state are represented numerically in Gainesville and vicinity in the following order: Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Athens, Griffin.

—Several bachelors from the convention and some married members who played that attractive role were among the most dashing beaux at the several hotels Sunday

—White Sulphur springs are receiving more attention than usual this summer

—Colonel Farrow has made Porter springs so attractive that his hotel and cabins are full almost continually.

Atlanta Academy of Medicine

ATLANTA, August 14, 1877.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, the President, Dr. V. H. Taliaferro, presiding the committee appointed to investigate the foundation for rumors relative to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, presented the following report.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee by the Atlanta Academy of Medicine to investigate the wide-spread rumor of the existence of typhoid fever as an epidemic in this city, report that after a full and satisfactory examination there is no foundation whatever for such an impression, and upon consultation with a number of our physicians, are unable to find evidence of there having been a dozen well authenticated cases during the present year.

J. P. LOGAN, M. D.
J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D.
J. M. JOHNSON, M. D.
Committee.

Unanimously adopted.

The above is a true extract from the Minutes of the Academy.

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D., Sec.

Prof. Barnwell's music school promises to be a complete success. He organized last night a very large class of gentlemen—some very fine voices, and we may expect soon to hear fine music on Whitehall street. This class meets again on Thursday night. His classes of ladies meet to-day at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The little girls' class meets at 5 p. m., and the boys at 6 p. m. Do not delay, but avail yourself of this splendid opportunity at once.

Iced beer and watermelons free for all who attend our big Edgewood sale to-day.
251 aug15—1t JOYNER & FRIERSON.

MURDERING THE CHRISTIANS.

Unexampled Atrocities of the Turks in the Reconquered Districts.

LONDON, August 14.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Bucharest telegraphs: I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which the fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, I fear it must be only too true. On July 31st, the day the Russians evacuated Eskisaghra, the Turks ordered all the Christians, men, women and children should be

SHOT AS THEY LEFT THEIR HOUSES.

Those who remained within were burnt alive. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property in the place. Many of the leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. One despatched a large number of Bashi Bazouks all over the Tchirpan district. This is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a very large population of Christian inhabitants, over 300 churches and 500 schools and colleges, all of which have been burned. The destruction extended to the villages of Boghdan Mahalesi, Rani Mahalesi, and many others; in all about 60, containing from 150 to 200 families each.

SCARCELY 50 PERSONS ESCAPED ALIVE.

The Bulgarian fugitives at Galriva and Selvi estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred in Eski Sagra and Tchirpan district alone The soldiers were posted along the road from Eski Sagra Kazan with orders to shoot everybody passing.

THE FEELING IN ATHENS.

A News dispatch from Athens says 8,000 troops of reserve have joined the army. Also 1,000 volunteers and many Greeks from abroad.

THE ROUMANIA PASSAGE.

A News Vienna dispatch says the passage of the Danube, by the main body of the Roumania army has been postponed till large Russian reinforcements arrive. A portion of the Imperial Guards have already reached Kischineff The army will be employed partly to strengthen the troops in the Dobrudscha

The Times' Bucharest correspondent says the decision to

WITHDRAW ALL PRETENSIONS

of occupying the other side of the Balkans this campaign, caused an order to be issued for the retirement of General Gourkos' force behind the mountains. The cavalry could be of no use among the woods and precipices of the Balkans, and are required on this side where forage is more easily obtained

The News' Vienna dispatch reports that the Egyptians, under Prince Hassan, commenced on Saturday an offensive movement from Varna towards Trajan's Wall

AN ATTACK ON KUSTENDJI

will be made by the Turks after the arrival of Hobart Pasha's fleet, which has embarked the troops at Sukum Kaleh.

The Times' military correspondent at Bucharest, gives the particulars of the Eski Saghra massacre as similar to those telegraphed by the Daily News' correspondent.

BLOWN UP.

PARIS, August 14.—The intelligence reached here says that Kalafer has been destroyed by the accidental explosion of the powder magazine.

THE INDIAN FIGHT.

Sheridan Concludes that it Was a Glorious Victory.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The following dispatch was read at the war department: Chicago, Ill., August 13th, to Gen. E. D. Townsend: I have every reson to believe that Col. Gibbon has had a substantial success, and take pleasure in commending the courage of Colonel Gibbon and his small command. They have inflicted a severe, if not a fatal and disastrous, punishment on the hostile Nez Perces The report that he had lost his trains is untruthful.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. Gen.

At the cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to telegraph to General Terry to know if he can possibly leave his post to take the position of a member of the Sitting Bull commission, as there are no funds to pay civilians for that service, and those government officers will be chosen who can be best spared with the least expense.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 14.—The following has just been received from Bannock:

The Indians crossed at the head of Horse prairie to Lemtie, striking Stephensons this a m., killing the Pierce brothers and another on the route. They are evidently making their way to Snake river valley.

DEATH OF CHAUNCY ROSE.

Liberal Bequests to Suffering Humanity.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Aug. 14.—Chauncey Rose died to-day, he was 83 years old. He was originator and first president of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, and prime mover in the Evansville and Crawfordsville, Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago and the Vandalia. He has given large sums for charitable and benevolent purposes, which aggregate more than two millions He has lately built and endowed the Rose Polytechnic institute of this city, and made provision for the erection and endowment of the Vigor County Orphan home.

A Bankers' Convention.

NEW YORK, August 14.—A large number of responses from banks in various parts of the United States have been received in answer to a call for a convention of bankers of the United States, to begin in this city September 16th. Prominent bankers of this city stated to-day that they regard a national convention of bankers as of paramount importance just now, as the subjects to be brought under discussion are of vital interest to the public prosperity.

A Cargo from Turkey.

BOSTON, August 14.—The English steamer John Bramall sailed from New Haven some time Saturday night with a valuable cargo of ammunition consigned to the Turkish war department at Bridgeport. The Metallic cartridge works shipped thirty-two car loads of cartridges, and the Whitney arms company, of New Haven, supplied the ballance of the cargo.

A Dead Patriot.

FULTON, August 14.—Charles T. T. Bennett, editor of the Fulton Patriot, is dead.

BRAWN AND BRAIN.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

[Special Dispatch to the Constitution.]

NEWNAN, GA., August 14, 1877.

The convention met at 10 a. m., President Hardeman in the chair. There were only about one hundred delegates present at the morning session. The south Georgia delegates have not yet arrived, in consequence of an accident on the railroad, which happened yesterday near Albany, detaining them at that point. They, however, together with all others not yet arrived, will get in to-day, swelling the number to quite 300.

Major George Jones, in behalf of the citizens of Newnan, in an eloquent address, welcomed the convention to the hospitalities of the city. Coweta county, he said, could show a diversity of products and resources familiar to farmers from all sections of the state—from rice to wheat, and copper and gold.

He was responded to, in behalf of the agricultural society, by Dr. Alex Means, in one of his happiest efforts.

President Hardeman read his opening address, which was replete with sound advice expressed in beautiful figures. It was frequently applauded.

There were no essays or discussions this morning. The morning session, which was a short one, simply included the preliminary proceedings, and the convention then adjourned till this afternoon, when the remaining delegates will arrive.

A good, refreshing rain fell here last night, and pleasant weather for the convention. J.

THE TRUE MAN OF MAINE.

The Democratic State Convention in Session.

PORTLAND, MAINE, August 14.—The democratic state convention assembled, and was called to order by Hon. E. F. Pilsbury, chairman state committee

Hon. Wm. S. Putnam, of Portland, was nominated temporary chairman, and John B. Pedman, of Ellsworth, for secretary.

Mr. Putnam in a speech to the committee, said the financial question was the all important one. He considered that the war had but just ceased, and that we now feel the inevitable results of that conflict, viz: An inflated currency and an overpowerful central government. Out of those evils come corruption and extravagance. In addition, out of civil war comes the inability of a ravaged country to receive the manufactures of a more successful portion. The longer war is kept up, the longer the fever and prostration of temporary organization will be made a permanent recess.

HER MAJESTY'S DISMISSAL.

The Dear Commons Sent Home for a Season.

LONDON, August 14.—Parliament was prorogued this morning.

The following is the queen's speech which was read by the commission:

"My lords and gentlemen, I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon parliament. My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of the disturbances in eastern Europes, I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of general peace unfortunately have not been successful On the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Ottoman empire I declared my intention of preserving

AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY

as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected The extent, etc., and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication, which I caused to be addressed to the government of Russia, and which elicited a reply indicating a friendly disposition on the part of that state. I shall not fail to use my best efforts when a suitable opportunity occurs for

THE RESTORATION OF PEACE

on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerants and with the general safety and welfare of other nations If in the course of the contest the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered I should confidently

RELY ON YOUR HELP

to vindicate and maintain them. The apprehensions of a serious famine in southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the session, I grieve to say have been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Migsore, has been

OF EXTREME NECESSITY,

and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my Indian government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The proclamation of

MY SOVEREIGNTY

in trans-India has been received throughout the province with enthusiasm. It has also been accepted with marked satisfaction by the native chiefs and tribes, and the war which was threatened in its progress to compromise the safety of my subjects in South Africa is happily brought to a close. I trust that the measure which has been passed to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on, will be the means of preventing a recurrence of similar dangers, and will increase and

CONSOLIDATE THE PROSPERITY

of this important part of my dominion.

Gentlemen of the house of commons: I thank you for the liberal sums you have voted for the public service.

My lords and gentlemen (here follow reference to enactments of purely internal interest): In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

JOYCE'S RELEASE.

Worthington's Place—The Presential Trip.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Colonel John A. Joyce, the last of the whisky convicts, has been released from the penitentiary subject to bail, to answer an appeal.

It has been finally determined that Collector Worthington shall remain in office until December when his appointment expires.

The Indian disasters prevent Secretary Mc Crary participating in the New England progress The president leaves to-night.

The cabinet to-day excites many hopes and fears.

Following the Greasers.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The following was received here to-day at the war department:

CHICAGO August 14.—To Gen. Townsend: The following from General Ord is respectfully forwarded. Schofield, commanding Fort Duncan, telegraphs that he struck a small camp of Mexican revolutionists shortly after sunrise on the morning of the 5th, and took what was in it—44 men and 53 horses; he found very few arms; they were regularly organized companies, under Valdez; only two officers were captured, the others were absent at Lerdo and San Antonio. A deputy United States marshal was with me. I hold the prisoners at the post for him. Lieutenant Bullis surrounded a notorious thieving ranche a few miles in Mexico on the morning of the 4th instant, where Shafter had notice that the stock recently stolen was secreted. He got five American horses, two of them were taken from Brackettsville a short time ago. No one was hurt nor a shot fired. He returned to this side yesterday at noon.

[Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

A Game of Treason.

LONDON, August 14.—A Reuter telegram from Semla says official intelligence has been received here of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy against the Ameer of Cabool in the province of Kandahar. Four officials were executed by order of the Ameer for complicity in conspiracy.

Cited Before Court.

NEW YORK, August 14.—On petition of a majority of the directors. Judge Van Brunt has ordered that all persons interested in the New York leather manufacturing company show cause before C F. McLean, referee, why a receiver should not be appointed and the company dissolved

Requested to Step Down

CHESTER, PA., August 14.—O F. Bullard, who represents Delaware county in the state legislature, has been requested by the republican county executive committee to resign, on account of alleged irregularities while secretary of the building association.

Thrown From the Track.

CHICAGO, August 14.—A freight train on the Illinois Central railroad was thrown from the track, near Decatur, at an early hour yesterday forenoon. The engineer and two brakemen were instantly killed, and several cars completely wrecked.

The 'Prentice Boys.

LONDON, August 14.—Rioting took place at Londonderry yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the 'prentice boys memorial hall; a number of persons injured and one fatally stabbed; the military were called out.

West Virginia's Capital.

WHEELING, August 14.—Fuller returns indicate that Charleston will be selected as permanent capital of West Virginia.

The moulders in Bell's foundry have struck for wages.

Dispensing With the Express

CINCINNATTI, August 14.—On Thursday next the Adams express company will withdraw its agents and messengers from the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. The express business will be carried on by the railroad company through its freight department.

Another Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, August 14.—A. B. Meekes & Co. yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with secured liabilities amounting to $600,000 and unsecured liabilities amounting to $450,000.

Fenians Released.

LONDON, August 14.—The Fenian, Michael Davitt, will be released immediately, and other cases will have an early consideration.

A Failure.

LONDON, August 14.—Messrs. Eccles, Shorrock Brothers & Co., manufacturers, of Overdarwen, have failed. Liabilities $600,000.

Out of Work.

NEWARK, N. J., August 15.—250 operatives in the Newark silk mills have struck against a 15 per cent reduction. They say they could only make from three to nine dollars per week before the reduction.

The Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Nothing was done in Alabama matters to-day, because some papers that were wanted had not reached the department of justice. Matters will now it is thought, remain in statu quo for two weeks

Senator-elect Gen. McButler, of South Carolina, is in the city and has been the recipient of marked attention from heads of departments and others. He represents the utmost harmony as prevailing in South Carolina, and says that the crop prospects are unusually fine in this and neighboring states.

Clark's Bond

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The bond of Andrew Clark, collector of the Atlanta district, has been approved

THE CZAR'S FAST DAUGHTER.

One of Alexander's Sisters a Second Catherine.

St. Petersburg Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

On a little frequented street, though in the immediate vicinity of the esplanade, the boulevard and Isaac's place, there stands a gloomy looking building, large, but of a severe style of architecture, and painted in sombre colors. This is the Leuchtenberg palace, a name suggestive of a dark page in the history of the imperial family of Russia. Many of the Chronicle's readers will yet remember the somewhat romantic story of the marriage of Czar Nicholas' favorite daughter by a dashing young German officer. The duke of Leuchtenberg was good-looking, but comparatively poor and obscure, and it is said the wayward princess made the first advance, and even that the stern emperor consented to the marriage only to avoid scandal. At any rate, romance and royalty do not seem to agree well, and the union turned out badly. The duchess tired of her former idol, a gay and dashing, but at the same time scholarly and thoroughly honorable German, and began to form liaisons, the most notorious of which was with Count Strogonoff. After a life of mortified seclusion and constant study the duke died, refusing to recognize on his death bed the last two children borne by the princess. Immediately after his demise the latter was forced to marry Strogonoff and was banished from Russia. She took up her abode in Paris, where she died a few years ago. The children of this union have been somewhat under a cloud, and several matches proposed for the very accomplished daughter were broken off for some unexplained reasons. The eldest son—the duke of Leuchtenberg—has now joined the army of the Danube, and may accomplish something in the field that will place a renewed lustre around the wronged father's name, and bridge the gulf that separated him and his sister from the remainder of his family.

The Czar's Luxury.

Even as the Russians are surpassing the Turks in the field, so does the czar excel the sultan in oriental magnificence. Whenever he travels by railway he makes use of his own private train of seventeen carriages, fitted up in the most luxurious style. Every journey of the czar and his suites from Ploiesti to Bucharest (sixty kilometres) costs 6,000 francs ($1,400) for railway expenses. At the imperial table no less than four thousand bottles of champagne are drunk every month. The proprietor of the hotel Brofft at Bucharest has undertaken the canteen of the imperial headquarters. For this purpose he has provided four especial conveyances, each drawn by four horses, although he is only bound to supply cold viands—preserves, caviare, anchovies, salmon, &c. A bottle of Bordeaux costs fifteen francs, of Rhine wine twenty francs, and of champagne twenty-five francs. A sandwich of bread and butter and Swiss cheese costs three francs. Some idea of the difficulties of a commissariat may be gathered by the fact that M. Brofft has just received a consignment of preserved vegetables from Paris of the value of 127,000 francs.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.
aug1..deodlm

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 14, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.904	28.813	28.894	28.854

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
70°	77°	73°	73°	79°	70°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun.......... 112°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night.......... 51°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rain-fall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
93	76	89	86		.21

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the.......... South East
2 P.M.—Wind from the.......... South-East
9 P.M.—Wind from the.......... South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M.......... Cloudy
2 A.M.......... Cloudy
9 P.M.......... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, north winds, rising barometer, and cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather will prevail.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 14, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market

GOLD—
Buying..........104 | Selling..........105
EXCHANGE
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	88@92
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@50
Atlanta Water	88@92	Macon City	78@80
Atlanta City 7s	88@92	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
		A. & W.P.R.R.	110@112
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	Central R.R. 7s	98@100
		So. West RR 7s	98@100
		M.&W. R.R. 7s	98@100
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage	98@100	W & A RR Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R.R.	72@75	SouthWes R R	75@78
Central R.R.	45@50	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@90
A.& W.P.R.R.	92@95		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 14—*Noon*—Stocks opened firm but weakened. Money 4, Gold 105½. Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4 86. State Bonds firm. Governments firm.

NEW YORK, August 14.—*Evening.*—Money easy at 1½@2. Sterling quiet at 4⅜. Gold quiet at 105⅛. Governments firm; new 5s 9⅝. State Bonds steady, Stocks weak as follows:

N. Y. Central	94⅛	Pittsburg	75⅝
Erie	9	Chicago & N. W.	22
Lake Shore	55	Preferred	44⅞
Illinois Central	62	Rock Island	94⅞

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$82,590 698 Currency....$50,326,313
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest..........$79,000 Bonds..........$159,000
Customs receipts to-day $370,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 14, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet at 10¾@10⅞.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—*Noon.*—Cotton market firmer and a fraction higher; middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,950; American futures 500; buyers offering 1-32 less; middling uplands nothing below low middlings August and September delivery 6 1-32; September and October delivery 6 1-32; October and November delivery 6 1-16; November and December 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—1:30 P. M.—Prime mess beef 89f

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—2:00 P. M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings, new crop, shipped in November and December. par sail 6 1 32.

Breadstuffs weaker.

LONDON, August 14—noon.—Consols 94 1-16. Erie 9⅜. Street rate 1¼@1½, which is ¼@⅜ below bank rate.

3:30 P M —Consols 94 15-16. Erie 9¾.

PARIS, August 14—4 P. M.—Rentes 106f 27½.

NEW YORK, August 14—*Noon.*—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11⅞; sales 677 bales; futures steady, as follows:

August	11.37@11.40	November	10.84@10.85
September	11.22@11.25	December	10.86@10.88
October	10.93@10.95		

NEW YORK, August 14.—*Evening*—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11⅞; sales 582; consolidated net receipts 1,159; exports to Great Britain 1,45; to continent 425; net receipts 61 bales; gross 191; futures closed steadier, sales 35,000 bales, as follows:

August	11.34	January	10.96@10.97
September	11.20@11.21	February	11.09@11.11
October	10.89@10.90	March	11.28@11.30
November	10.80@10.81	April	11.36@11.38
December	10.83@10.84		

GALVESTON, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 92 bales; sales 31

NORFOLK, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 10¾; net receipts 14 bales; sales 25; coastwise 114.

BALTIMORE, August 14—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; sales 20 bales; gross receipts 32. exports coastwise 25

BOSTON, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝ net receipts 4; bales; gross 46.

WILMINGTON, August 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¼; net receipts 2.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 84 bales; gross 140 sales to spinners 382

SAVANNAH, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; net receipts 4 bales; sales 4.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 93 bales; gross 115; sales 20

MOBILE, August 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 3 bales; exports coastwise 101.

MEMPHIS, August 14—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅞; net receipts 36 bales; sales 150.

AUGUSTA, August 14—Cotton steady; middlings 11; net receipts 11 bales; sales 20.

CHARLESTON, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; net receipts 45 bales; sales 10.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—9@10; in demand.
BUTTER—Choice 18@20; common 10@12½; country 10@12½
POULTRY—Chickens 12@15.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27@27½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 40@45.
DRIED FRUIT—Peeled peaches 8@10; unpeeled peaches 3@4; apples 2½@3.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Fresh shelled 80@82½; damaged 70@75.
MEAL—82½.
GRITS—$5 00.
WHEAT—Georgia good to choice red and amber $1 10@$1 36; Georgia good to choice white $1 30@$1 40. Tennessee good to choice red and amber $1 20@$1 40; Tennessee good to choice white $1 25@$1 50.
WHEAT BRAN—75@80
OATS—55@60.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 15; Clover 85@$1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels none; tierces 33½; hds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10. No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@23½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12½; white extra C 12 extra C 11½; yellow 11@11½; New Orleans 10½ @11½.
FLOUR—Fancy $8 00; extra family $7 50. family $7 15; extra $6 50; superfine $5 25.
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9½ @10.
BACON—Shoulders 6½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured also summer cured 8; long clear sides 8½; shoulders 5½
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar-cured 12@12½; country 11@11½
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11½; kegs and cans 11½ @12½; buckets 11½@12½; refined 10½.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@10½; cambrics 6@7; prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6½@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7-8 6½@6½; 3-4 5½@5½; yarns 95.

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new 35@ 45@48; common, sound, 11-inch old 35@47@50; medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, ⅌ bunch none; apples none; oranges $8 00@$8 50 pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, whole, per box $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; tron, Leghorn per lb 3½; figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails 8½; boxes prunes, in bbls, ⅌ lb 14@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Taragona 17½ @20; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 40.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, 12 80.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00 @$9 00 ⅌ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8; green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—Domestic, 2 lbs 13½; Domestic 2¼ lbs 14½@14½; Borneo none; Gunny 12@12½.
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 50; rifle $6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Flour heavy and unsettled, again decidedly lower; moderate business; superfine western and state at $4 25@ 4 85; southern flour lower; common to fair extra $6 00@6 75; good to choice do. $6 80@ 8 25. Wheat heavy and decidedly lower generally 2@3; moderate demand for red amber western; choice white do $1 50@1 51; poor winter red western $1 30; poor red Texas $1 25; inferior red southern $1 20; white state $1 48@ 1 50. Corn ½@1c lower and unsettled; warm western mixed 56½@59½ ungraded. Oats easier and in fair demand. Coffee, rio quiet and steady at 16½@23½ gold; new and old cargoes 16½@ 21½ gold; do. job lots Sugar dull and nominal; 8¼@8⅜ for fair to good refining and refined; 10⅛@10⅜ for standard A. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady at 5½@7 for Louisiana; 6@7 for Carolina. Tallow steady; prime 8 3-16@8¼ Pork dull, heavy and lower; new $13 75. Beef quiet but firm; packed $15, Lard lower, new and old prime steam $8 50@8 59 Butter heavy, 11@22 for western; 13@24 state. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 12. Freights firmer; cotton per steam ¼.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Flour dull, weak and lower. Wheat in active demand but lower. No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12½ cash; August $1 02½ @$1 02½; September 95¼@95⅜. No. 3 Chicago spring 98 Corn active and a shade higher; No. 2 43½ cash; August 43½; September 42⅜. Rye steady No 2 52½. Barley quiet; No 2 spring; September 61⅝. Pork in fair demand and lower; cash or August $12.77½ Lard in fair demand; cash or August 8.50; September 8.57½. Bulk Meats shoulders boxed 5¼; short rib middles 6⅞; short clear 7. Whisky quiet at $1 08.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Flour unsettled; treble extra $5 75@$6 00; family $6 15@$6 30. Wheat active; No, 3 red fall $1 1 18⅜. Corn firmer at 40½@41. Oats quiet; No. 2 25 bid. Rye firmer at 53½ Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork inactive at $13 15. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats dull and lower to sell; shoulders 4⅞; clear rib sides 5⅝; clear sides 7. Bacon dull; shoulders 5⅝; clear rib sides 7⅛; clear sides 7⅜. Hogs strong at 4.75@5.20.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Flour easier; family $5 90@$6 06. Wheat heavy; red $1 15@ $1 25. Corn in fair demand at 47@49. Oats dull at 23@28. Rye dull at 55@57 Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull; jobbing at $13 50. Lard in fair demand; strong current make 8½; kettle 9½@10 Bulk Meats heavy; shoulders 4.85; clear rib sides 7; clear sides 7¼. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 5⅝; clear rib sides 7½@7½; clear sides 8. Whisky in fair demand at $1 08. Butter in good demand; western reserve firm at 16 @18; central Ohio dull at 13@15. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady and in fair demand; receipts 1,197; shipments 365.

LOUISVILLE, August 14—Flour dull; extra $4 00@$4 5; family 4 75@5 25 Wheat dull; red $1 20; amber $1 25; white $1 27. Corn firmer not higher Oats dull; new white 30; mixed 44 Pork quiet at $13 75. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7⅛; clear sides 7⅜ Bacon quiet; shoulders 5⅜; clear rib sides 3; clear sides 8⅜. Sugar cured Hams quiet but firm at 10½@12. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at $1 06 Bagging quiet at 14½.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour dull, weak and lower; Howard street and western superfine $3 50@$4 75; extra $5 25@$5 00@5 75; family $6 00@$7 00; city mills superfine $4 00@$5 00; extra $5 50@$7 00; Rio brands $7 50@7 50@ 7 75; Patapsco family $9 00. Wheat, southern, dull but steady; western easier; southern red good to prime $1 40@$1 45; amber $1 47@$1 52; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 41½; August $1 39@1 39½; September $1 31; October $1 32. Corn, southern, white a shade firmer; yellow dull and heavy; western dull and lower; southern white 63@66; yellow 60.

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